THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 62 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Oil Situation Grows Worse; Ship Decline Is Explained; French-British Pledge Aid

The World's Day—February 8, 1944

Boston: Military Needs Hit N. E. Oil Supply

Declaring that the oil situation in New England is rapidly growing worse, Governor Saltonstall said today that "people are using their cars more and there is a general feeling that there is plenty of oil. It's a military situation," he said.

Management representatives who participated in recommending extension of the 48-hour week in essential war industry in the Boston area pointed to the need as imperative; meanwhile, War Manpower Commission officials indicated the ultimate possibility of broadening the 48-hour week to take in less essential industry. [Page 2.]

Plans should be made now to continue the interrupted education of some 80,000 minors in Massachusetts engaged in war work, in the opinion of Mrs. Hattie Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Expert vocational guidance should be waiting in every high school for these young people after the war, she says. [Page 4.]

An indictment was returned by a Federal special Grand Jury against five corporations and seven individuals engaged in the fish business at New Bedford, alleging violations of the Sherman anti-trust laws.

Washington: Special-Purpose Ships Cut Total

Construction of a large number of complex vessels accounted for a decline in the total number of ships delivered by United States shipyards in January, the Maritime Commission explained. Of the 124 ships completed, only 72 were of the Liberty type, quickly fabricated on production lines. Comprising 84 less than December's record, January's output included 23 special-purpose vessels, nine C-type cargo vessels, 11 standard tankers, three emergency tankers, two coastal tankers, and four concrete barges.

A $30,000,000 appropriation to finance more recruitment of farm labor was approved by Congress, which sent the bill to the White House. It is to be used to pay for importation of 120,000 workers, mostly from Mexico, Jamaica, and the Bahamas. Last year 70,000 were imported, under a $26,000,000 appropriation.

Promotion of Patrick J. Hurley, former Republican Secretary of War and the President's personal Ambassador to the Near East, was confirmed by the Senate, raising him from the temporary rank of brigadier general to temporary rank of major general in the Army.

Europe: French and British Pledge Mutual Aid

France and Britain have pledged mutual aid in two agreements just executed between the French Committee of National Liberation and the British Government. The pacts provide for military assistance in joint prosecution of the war, and fix the rate of exchange at 200 francs to the pound sterling. [The French Situation: Page 7.]

A German report that five British prisoners of war, recaptured in Italy, have been sentenced to execution, has prompted the British Government to ask Germany for an investigation. These men, as prisoners of war, are entitled to protection under the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, the British insist.

Tightening of German-Vichy control over France is apparent in the extension of authority of Joseph Darnand, General Secretary for Maintenance of Order, to cover all French police forces in northern as well as southern France. Spanish correspondents in Paris disclose that Darnand's headquarters is under heavy guard, with machine guns mounted in the windows.

Executions in France continue, with 16 Frenchmen facing a Nazi firing squad after being condemned by a military court for "sniping and aiding the enemy," according to a report reaching the French-Spanish border.

Six Italian ships have been released from Spanish ports, under an agreement made last December between the Badoglio Government in Italy and the Spanish Government, it was announced in London. One ship is being held because of dispute over ownership, and negotiations are in progress concerning seven others held in the Spanish Balearic Islands.

National: Illinois Plans Advisory Poll April 11

President Roosevelt will be entered in the Illinois Presidential primary on April 11, announced Chairman Edward P. Allen of the Democratic State Central Committee in Springfield. An advisory poll, it is not binding on convention delegates, he explained.

An estimated 2,000 members of the Moulders and Foundry Workers Union, A. F. of L., voted to continue a strike in 24 Chicago and suburban foundries "until the War Labor Board promises early action" on a union demand for a six-cent an hour wage increase.

Japan's first shipment of food and drugs for Japanese nationals has been received at the Tule Lake, Calif., Relocation Center. Arranged through the International Red Cross and transported by the Liner Griosholm, the shipment included 16 barrels of soy sauce, 747 barrels of soy mixture, and 30 barrels of soy bean mash.

The National wastepaper goal is still approximately 2,000,000 tons short annually, said Herbert M. Faust, WPB Salvage Director, in Chicago.

An average of $200 worth of War Bonds for every resident of the United States has been sold to individuals since May, 1941, announced Theodore R. Gamble, national director of the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, who said in New York that the total was $25,000,000,000.

India: First-Class Base Held Offensive Must

India must be built into a first-class base before the all-out offensive against Japan may be launched from the Asiatic mainland, says Lieut. Gen. Sir Wilfred Lindsell, administrative officer at Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters.

Orient: Hopei Province in N. China Laid Waste

Hopei Province of North China, once a thriving agricultural area, has been laid waste through Japanese occupation, and more than 20,000,000 Chinese are now said to be facing starvation as a result.

Army 'Zoot Suit' Hot Stuff

ON FIFTH ARMY FRONT IN ITALY, Jan. 27, Delayed. (AP)—The Army's new Arctic suits are striking a fresh winter fashion note on the Italian landscape. Soldiers are scrambling for this heavy duty garb.

It isn't the style that attracts them, it's the way the new uniforms keep out the cold. They were originally designed for ski troopers and are being issued over here primarily to soldiers on front-line duty in the mountains or in relatively fixed positions where they face prolonged exposure.

"It's something like a military version of the zoot suit," said Lieut. Frank Hedley of Leonia, N. J., officer in an advanced infantry battalion which has found the winter outfit the best thing yet for turning January into June.

The uniform has extra heavy knee-high socks, wool-lined gabardine trousers, a long-sleeved wool sweater, heavy muffler, wool cap with a flap buttoning down over ears and around chin, wool mittens, and covering canvas and leather mittens that come up to the elbows, and a reversible hooded parka with a sheepskin liner.

"It's the nearest thing to Palm Beach we've found on this front," said Private Vincent D. Marchitelli of Somerville, Mass.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Local Price Enforcement Of OPA Urged

Saltonstall agrees to confer with Backman on issue but doubts whether it is practical here.

Reaffirming, in a press conference this morning, his opinion that local enforcement of OPA regulations is impractical, Governor Saltonstall, nevertheless, expressed his willingness to confer on the subject at an early date with Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator.

"We had that problem up last August," said the Governor, in commenting on Mr. Backman's appeal for aid and counsel from the Governors and Mayors of New England. "In an executive session of the Governors' Conference, the nine Governors present were unanimous in their opinion that such a move was not practical," he said. "Some of the Governors were most emphatic about it," he added.

At the same time, Governor Saltonstall said he had asked Commissioner John F. Stokes of the Department of Public Safety for his advice on the enforcement proposal.

In a letter to Governor Saltonstall, seeking local governmental co-ordination with the Office of Price Administration in joint efforts to keep living costs down, Mr. Backman urged legislation similar to that now in effect in 18 cities and towns in other parts of the country. This legislation establishes the right of local courts to levy fines up to $100 and jail sentences up to 90 days for all those who sell their products above OPA ceilings, or who transfer rationed goods without collecting ration stamps. He asked that a study be made of the situation to ascertain whether or not additional legislation might be desirable and practical.

Decentralizing Step

"This," Mr. Backman emphasized, "would be a step in decentralized government as well as an opportunity to provide the citizens of the communities in New England with the benefits intended for them by rent, price, and rationing regulations."

Mr. Backman called the Governor's attention to statements made recently by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles at the Conference of Mayors in Chicago to the effect that the OPA's "own enforcement staff is almost pitifully small," and that its budget allows "only about three-fourths of an investigator in every county in the United States."

With this small group, the OPA's enforcement activities must cover over 3,000,000 business establishments, Mr. Bowles had reported.

A deep and sincere believer in decentralized government, Mr. Bowles stated at that time that he thought the answer was a simple one. "To the greatest extent possible, we must solve our problems on a local community democratic basis," he said. "Our local com-

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Nazis Mass for Nettuno Showdown; Russian Forces Capture Nikopol; Hull Warns Finland to Quit Hitler

Helsingfors advised to make peace with Soviet and Britain or take consequences.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A crisis was developing rapidly in Finland today as that unwilling satellite of Nazi Germany heard words of wrath and warning directed toward it from Moscow and Washington.

Warned by the American State Department that it must make peace with the Soviet Union and Britain or face the consequences, Helsingfors heard Moscow radiocasts that suggested the "hour of retribution" was near and that possibly it was even now too late for Finland to come to terms with at least one of its enemies.

The United States Government dislikes to take this blunt and stern attitude toward Finland. But in loyalty to its partners in the United Nations, the United States cannot longer leave any thought with the Finnish Government that somehow Washington could and would protect it from the deserts of collaboration with the Nazis.

Words Chosen Carefully

Cordell Hull's words were carefully and precisely chosen this noon when he emphasized that responsibility for the consequences of collaboration with Germany and continuance in a state of war with America's allies, particularly the Soviet Union and Britain rested solely on the Finnish Government.

The Soviet Government's official newspaper Izvestia held the threat of an immediate Russian drive on Helsingfors before the Finnish people. "Very soon the Finnish aggressors will regret the continuation of the war," Izvestia said. "The sufferings of our brothers of the Karelo-Finnish Republic call for revenge."

The Karelo-Finnish Republic with a population of only half a million was admitted to the Soviet Union in 1940 as one of the fruits of the earlier Russo-Finnish War. There has been noticeable alarm in Helsingfors ever since Russia's quick victory below Leningrad clearing the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland revived the possibilities of a drive on Finland.

The Red Army's successes in the north suggest the Germans may be driven from the entire Baltic region, leaving Finland precariously supported by a hard-pressed Nazi war machine, gives Finland little time to come to what terms it can with Moscow.

Warning From London

The American note of warning follows a similar note of warning from The Times of London that it seek the best terms it can make now rather than delaying the ap-

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Associated Press from United States Army

Under New Management

This Japanese tank, captured at Makin Island in the Gilberts last November, now rolls over roads and fields at Honolulu, under new management, to familiarize American troops with the appearance of an enemy light tank. Col. Vincent E. Ford of Mt. Kisco, N. Y., runs the tank. He was selected because he was the only one small enough to operate it.

Tokyo displays alarm over U. S. success in Marshalls and raid on Paramushiro.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While the Russians marked another major success with capture of the great manganese center of Nikopol on the southern Dnieper Bend, the Allies in Italy fared none too well.

Germans today concentrated an intense barrage against Allied forces around the Nettuno beachhead as they brought up reinforcements, apparently ready for new and more powerful counterattacks. Waves of attackers were directed against the Americans and British of the Fifth Army, intended to cause as much interference as possible while the Allies were engaged in consolidating their lines.

It generally is acknowledged that the initiative has passed for the time being to the Germans and for the next few days much will depend upon the strength of Allied defenses around the beachhead. Absence of other calls upon the German forces in Europe has enabled the Nazis to bring up a superior number of troops at this particular point. They also have concentrated a large air force around Nettuno, relays of Focke-Wulf bombers keeping Allied fighters constantly at work.

Two circumstances appear to have contributed to the temporary setback—bad weather, which gave every assistance to the Germans, and failure of the southern section of the Fifth Army to dislodge the Germans from their stronghold at Cassino, which prevented this Allied force from advancing northward to join with the Nettuno landing forces. The result is that the landing forces have been unable to attain their immediate goal of severing supply lines to the Germans at Cassino and the Gustav Line.

Elsewhere Allied fortunes appear much brighter. All but nine of the 30 islands forming the great Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls are in American hands and the fact that no communiqué has been issued during the past 24 hours is regarded as a sign the task is practically accomplished. The terrific bombardments on the islands at which landings have been effected have exploded large ammunition dumps, indicating the atoll was an important Japanese supply center.

In Russia, a four-day offensive against Nikopol ended in capture of the city and the defeat of seven German infantry divisions, according to Premier Stalin's order of the day. Some five of these divisions presumably were those cooped up on marshlands just to the south and southwest of the city. Whether their resistance has definitely ended was not stated. Russia, therefore, has regained possession of the manganese mines which Germany is said to have been using to the limit.

Red Army forces were closing in on the 100,000 Germans encircled around Cherkasy, some 180 miles to the northwest. Their artillery already covers the airfields in that 40-square-mile tract.

In the West, American Flying Fortresses again thundered over Frankfurt today in what appeared to be an obliteration attack on that great manufacturing center.

Italy:

Nazi Planes Strike Allied Beachhead

Waves of German planes struck in heavy attack Feb. 7 at the Allied invasion beachhead below Rome, Allied headquarters announced, and thunderous artillery shelling continued in prelude to an impending major battle.

One Nazi dive bomber hit an

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President Ponders Action On $2,315,200,000 Tax Bill

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—President Roosevelt has the choice of accepting or rejecting the tax bill which covers only a fraction of the amount for which he has asked Congress.

With final legislative action completed on the measure estimated to raise an additional $2,315,200,000 taxes Mr. Roosevelt can follow any one of three procedures—

1. Sign the bill.
2. Veto it.
3. Let it become law after 10 days without his signature, as an expression of his disapproval.

Mr. Roosevelt asked for $10,500,000,000 of additional taxes. The bill finally worked out by the House and Senate after a series of compromises as the result of five months' work, raises $8,000,000,000 less than this.

But this is not the full story of its inadequacy as the Administration and Treasury see it.

Social Security Frozen

Congress previously had passed a law providing automatic increases from Social Security contributions by employers and employees. The present contribution is 1 per cent from each of these groups on a pay-roll basis, and it would have been raised to 2 per cent this year.

In the same tax bill which failed to come up to Mr. Roosevelt's requests, Congress inserted a "rider" freezing Social Security contributions at 1 per cent.

The Treasury already had counted on the $1,400,000,000 estimated increase from raising the contribution rate, and had reckoned the added revenue into its accounts in computing this year's income.

Cutting off this sum reduces the actual amount to be raised under the new tax law to about $900,000,000. This is less than a tenth what Mr. Roosevelt asked. Put in a more graphic form, Mr. Roosevelt is not getting even a dime for each dollar which he asked Congress to vote.

Double Purpose

There are two big purposes of high taxes at this time. One is to help battle inflation. High taxes take money away from inflated war incomes and prevent by so

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Details of how new tax bill affects business and industry: Financial Page.

Mr. Bigger Breadloaf Finds He's Outgrown Last Year's Suit

Seems there's a "bread clothing shortage" in Massachusetts.

Like a fast-growing youngster whose clothes no longer fit properly, many a Bay Stater is finding that the loaf of bread he purchased at the corner grocery is literally "bursting its buttons."

Recently, the OPA acceded to bakers' requests, and amended its regulations to permit increasing the size of the loaves. Many bakers are now putting out 22-ounce loaves which sell for 12 cents, replacing the former 20-ounce size which sold for 11 cents. Consumers actually are getting a bargain, the grocers' profit remaining as it has been.

But—here's the hitch. In permitting the changes, the OPA apparently overlooked one or two small items, among them the fact that, under Massachusetts law, the weight of a loaf of bread must be printed on the wrapper.

Right now, the Attorney General is considering the legal angles of an executive order which would permit the sale of bread which weighs more and sells for more than the type on the wrapper specifies.

And paper manufacturers, who have seen the Government step in and take a certain proportion of their pulp products, explain that baking companies will have to use the wrappers already manufactured and printed for the smaller loaves when wrapping the new bigger sizes.

Because of paper shortages, new wrappers are out.

Meantime, the bakers, government officials, and paper manufacturers are in a huddle over the situation for the best interests of the war effort.

Nazis Contest Every Inch On Italian Front

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 8—It serves no useful purpose to minimize Allied military difficulties in Italy at this time.

The Germans are strong on both the Anzio bridgehead and the southern coast-to-coast front. On both they have decided topographical advantages and they are fighting fiercely and effectively to exploit them to the full.

The grim battle in which the Americans are still engaged in the northern outskirts of Cassino and near Cisterna di Roma is an example.

The Germans are bitterly contesting every inch of the ground on the coast-to-coast front at the same time trying to turn the Allies' offensive bridgehead into a defensive one.

For this purpose they are doing everything to prevent the "consolidation" referred to in today's Fifth Army communiqué—a word that connotes immediate defensive intentions, even though the build-up for an offensive is going on as well.

Reinforcements Rushed

Yesterday the Nazis took advantage of improved weather to throw in the biggest air-bombing effort there yet. They also used flamethrowers against land troops, intensified their artillery fire, and heavily counterattacked the Americans three miles west of Cisterna di Roma, key strong point guarding the approaches from this region to one of the main German southern supply routes in the Appian Way.

In previous days the Germans have been taking advantage of the bad weather to rush reinforcements to the perimeter of the bridgehead without danger of their being attacked from the air en route.

Some of these come from Southern France as others may do from

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Marines Had Walkover In Roi Beach Landing

The following eyewitness account of how American shells and bombs had well nigh obliterated the Roi and Namur islets on the great Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls before ever the Marines landed on the beach comes from The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, who landed with the Marines at Roi Jan. 31.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON ROI ISLET, Marshall Islands, Feb. 8—We stood on this island yesterday and on the adjoining island of Namur and saw what devastation can be caused by co-ordinated power.

Never before perhaps has an area of less than two square miles been so terribly mauled, beaten, and ripped.

Scarcely a square yard of either of these coral atoll islands was left unscarred by the combined naval shellfire, ground artillery, and plane bombing.

A far heavier concentration of fire fell upon Roi and Namur than against Arawa in New Britain, with the result that when Fourth Marine Division combat teams hit the beaches at noon they were able to penetrate in some cases 300 yards before pausing.

In this, as in other respects, better planning and coordination played important parts. There was no wading to the beach. The assault waves were all carried in amphibious vehicles. And in most cases the beach defenses had been knocked out earlier.

Pillboxes with concrete walls several feet thick were left with gaping holes. Steel reinforcing was twisted like fence wire. As many as 21 Japanese bodies were found in a single pillbox. Enemy bodies were strewn everywhere.

Once the landings had been successfully made, most of the fighting was hand-to-hand. The Japanese had been concealing themselves in every possible hiding place. They wait for our men to pass, then snipe. But sooner or

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Japan's Defeat in Marshalls Throws Defense Out of Gear

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The full, crushing, and uncompensated character of Japan's defeat on Kwajalein Atoll and news of the American naval attack on Japan's home-islands base of Paramushiro disclose the extent to which the whole Pacific battle line has snapped hundreds of miles forward in the new American naval advance.

Whether the attack on Paramushiro is the preliminary to a landing operation or a diversionary feint remains to be seen and presumably has the Japan High Command in a turmoil of uncertainty.

It is a threat which must impose on them a heavy impulse to shift naval forces northwards, and yet might leave them dangerously exposed in the south.

The full meaning of the Kkajalein battle is a greater disaster for Japan because it forces a sudden and drastic re-estimate of the strength of the whole Japanese island defense system. No fixed defense is unconquerable. But all planned defenses are expected to be able to take a toll of the attackers which is commensurate to the time and energy devoted to their preparation and which gives each a time value in the defense scheme.

Kwajalein has forced the Japanese to scale down their estimates of the quality and value of every step in the defense system they have staked out around their inner empire.

If Kwajalein can be taken in three days, as it was, then the time value of each succeeding Japanese island must be cut down. If Kwajalein can be taken with a loss ration of 30 to 1 against Japan, as it was, then the Japa-

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Battle by Day; Opera at Night

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Grace Moore, opera singer, says she has been asked by the Allied Military Government to form a company of American opera stars to perform soon for troops in Italy at the San Carlo Opera House in Naples.

She said selection of singers, chosen from a list of those voted favorites of the troops in a poll, was under way. Operas to be sung, she added, also were selected by a soldier poll, the first two requests being "La Bohème" and "La Tosca."

Miss Moore said she hoped the Naples performance could be given by early summer. Even with the war at their very doors the opera has been carrying on.

Industrial WMC Members Say 48-Hour Week Vital

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Placing of essential war industry in the Greater Boston area on the 48-hour week was backed up today by industrial members of the local War Manpower Committee which recommended this step.

"From the figures which we have received from the essential industries in this area there seems to be no question but that the 48-hour week is indispensable," J. Frank Dorney, Works Manager of the Walworth Company of South Boston, said. "There appears to be a definite shortage of workers in this area and some action must be taken if war production if not to lag behind schedule."

E. B. Freeman, President of the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Hyde Park, the largest heating and ventilating company in the country, said: "I am satisfied that the 48-hour week order covering all essential war industry here is necessary. It may be of great help to Boston in getting back into Group III, and may prevent us from being moved up into Group I."

"There is no question of the need of the 48-hour week for essential war industry in the Greater Boston area as I see it," R. H. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Hood Rubber Company, said. "It is just a question of the number of workers in this area. We are short of workers, and something has to be done about it so as to keep up war production."

Others See Same Way

The other representatives of management on the Boston Area War Manpower Committee are Horace Houghton, assistant to the General Manager of the Fore River and Bethlehem-Hingham shipyards, and Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxicab Company of Boston.

Similarly, Roy F. Williams, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, commented:

"The labor situation in this community is extremely critical. This is due in large part to the false conception the public has that the war is over. I don't think the people realize how much of a job we still have to do in war production.

"As a means toward our getting out the war work we are scheduled for, extension of the 48-hour week, which is a more or less general practice anyway among the war industries, should be useful in essential industry."

The labor representatives on the Boston Committee consists of five local leaders.

The 48-hour week was recommended by the Joint Committee and approved by the Regional Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

A new possibility of extension of the 48-hour week still further, this time to less essential industry, developed on the heels of the essential program going into effect March 6. It became known that the War Manpower Commission is considering the enlargement of the 48 hour week in Boston if eventually felt necessary.

Extends to All Activities

All the New England cities in Group I of the War Manpower Commission's labor ratings—Group I cities are those where the labor shortage is held critical—have the 48-hour week for all activities. Some of the cities which were once in Group I but are now in Group II, such as Springfield, Mass., are still on the same general 48-hour week basis, it is reported.

In all the Group I cities in Connecticut the 48-hour week applies to less essential as well as essential war industry and there are further labor restrictions.

"The 48-hour week for less essential industry is in line with what has been done elsewhere, whereby all share in carrying the burden," commented an official, "and it may have to be done here."

School Bond Campaign Gets Results

By a Staff Photographer

Mechanic Arts Boys Buy for War Loan

Today, first day in three-day campaign by the school children of Massachusetts to sell bonds at home and among friends, apparently produced good results. At Mechanic Arts High School are shown (left to right) Malcolm Woronoff of Mattapan with $75 to purchase a $100 bond for his father; Joseph F. Ruggia of North End with $100, and John T. Saniuk, Jr., with $750 of his father's and mother's money for a $1,000 bond. The bond saleswoman is Mrs. R. B. Fisher of Brookline.

Big Bond Sale Is Made by Boy Right at Home

War Bond salesmanship, like charity, begins at home, John T. Saniuk, Jr., a Mechanic Arts High School senior from South Boston, today found out.

Today, the first day of the three-day campaign for the Fourth War Loan being conducted by the school children of Massachusetts, he brought $750 of his father's and mother's money to school to buy a $1,000 bond for them.

John said he gave his parents a sales talk when he knew the school selling campaign was coming up. Just how good his salesmanship was he learned to his surprise when his father presented $750 to him representing savings from the meat market which his father and mother operate at 342 Dorchester Street. The family itself lives over the market at No. 344.

John, who said he is going to apply for the Air Corps in April, stated he and his family have excellent reasons for wanting to contribute to the Fourth War Loan.

He said he has a brother, Michael S., who is an aerial gunner with the Eighth Air Force in England. Michael has already participated in 12 aerial missions over Europe, he said, and the family just recently received news by letter that Michael had received the Air Medal with an Oak Leaf Cluster.

Another brother, Joseph P., John said, who only graduated last year from Mechanic's, is now in the Navy in training.

The Mechanics Arts booth, in charge of Mrs. R. B. Fisher, of Brookline, and Mrs. Cartenay Baylor, of Cambridge, did a brisk business.

Sales talks at home had apparently done a great deal of good for waiting in line to buy was Joseph F. Ruggia, of the North End, with $100 of his father's money to buy bonds, and Malcolm Woronoff, of Mattapan, with $75 for a $100 bond.

In the meantime, similar Fourth War Loan programs were being conducted by school children in cities and towns throughout the State.

War Brings Added Interest To Library's History Corner

If your name is Alwilda or Greenleaf, and you're curious about its meaning and the date it was first recorded; or if you're a soldier enrolled in an AMG course and are studying the geography and history of a country the Allies expect to invade, then the quiet corner of the Boston Public Library called the History Department is the place to go.

Of the thousands of people who've found answers to their individual questions in the Department, a large number lately have been prompted by events of the war, according to Miss Laura R. Gibbs, chief of the section. Khaki-clad men spend hours there making copious notes out of the complete set of Baedeker travel books, now so difficult to buy, and reading European history, to prepare themselves for service overseas.

British Officers Get Help

Thirty or forty British officers kept Miss Gibbs and her two assistants busy some time ago when they came to look up English coats of arms and the personal histories of sailors in Nelson's fleet.

Here to take command of destroyer escort ships being built for the British, they were required to learn facts about the men their DE's were named after, and to get copies of their coats of arms for decorative use in the ships.

Servicemen's relatives looking up information about far-off military stations account for a lot of the new patrons. Sometimes, when their searches don't turn up any facts, they call upon Miss Gibbs for help, and they usually find an answer, even if it isn't in the books.

Almost Stumped—Not Quite

"Once we felt we were really stumped," she smiled. "A woman asked us to help her look up a place called 'San Sorgine,' because she had received a cablegram from there. She had exhausted all the books on Italy and couldn't find a clue. Finally, a chance remark from one of us to a girl in the Periodical Room brought the right answer. She had been receiving cablegrams from the same place, but it was 'sans origine,' a French phrase used in French North Africa when military officials didn't want to disclose the town's name."

Authors writing about Boston and New England have found invaluable background material for their writings in the History Department since it was organized by Miss Gibbs several years ago.

The catalogue which lists hundreds of pictures of Boston landmarks in many books has aided them especially. Professional genealogists are among the other groups who use the section extensively, for it contains one of the finest genealogical collections in the country.

Mustering-Out Payments To Veterans Get Under Way

War Activities in New England

Massachusetts ex-servicemen and women who may be applying for muster-out pay were advised today by W. Rae Long, State Commissioner of Veterans Aid and Pensions, to have their discharge papers photostated before leaving or mailin gtheir original papers in connection with application for payment.

"Many cities and towns have purchased photostatic equipment tot be used by the local soldiers relief office where photostats can be secured without charge," Commissioner Long said.

"This service," he added, "is also available in room 438 at the State House."

Opening its doors for the first time to handle provisions of the Federal act providing cash payments to discharged servicemen, the United States Army finance office at 80 Federal Street today announced that the first batch of nearly 500 checks was now in the mail, with nearly 1,500 more to be forwarded within the next few days.

Compared with the nearly 2,000 servicemen filing applications for mustering-out pay, yesterday, Col. H. S. Ruth, Regional Finance Officer, reported the receipt of only 75 to 100 applications this morning, about half of which came through the mails. The regional office covers the four States, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

Most of the applications yesterday were made in person, causing a jam in the finance office at one time. But a return to routine business was the order today as the initial rush petered out and no more than 30 to 50 discharged veterans entered the office this morning.

Former servicemen are required under the act to apply for mustering-out pay to the finance office in the district in which they enlisted or were inducted.

Veterans eligible to file applications are those discharged on or after Dec. 7, 1941, but prior to the passage of the act Feb. 3, 1944. Navy veterans are asked to file their applications at out-of-town offices. Officers must apply to the Bureau of Navy Personnel in Washington.

Former enlisted men must apply to the Field Branch of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounting in Cleveland.

Wacs Stay Put

American women who have hesitated to join the Wacs because they didn't want to leave their own part of the country were today assured by the First Service Command of jobs they want, where they want them, provided their qualifications are satisfactory.

New recruits will be allowed to choose the Army Post, camp or station for their first assignments.

Price Violators Get Heavy Fines In Federal Court

Fines totalling $2,000 were assessed today on a poultry farmer, a fruit and produce company, and its president, charged with violation of OPA price ceilings. The cases came before Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court at Boston.

John DeLorenzo of Dixbury who operates the Sunnyview Farm, was fined $1,000 and given a suspended sentence of six months and one year's probation. In this case the defendants had pleaded guilty to charging about $360 above the ceiling in the sale of 13,500 pounds of poultry and had then co-operated with the Government in their efforts to stamp out the illegitimate market.

Mariano Raneri, of Brighton, President of the Beacon Fruit and Produce Company, operating in the Boston market, was fined $500 and the company was fined $500, both fines to be paid within one month. In addition, Mr. Raneri was given a suspended sentence of six months and one year's probation for selling oranges above the ceiling, to which charge he pleaded guilty on Dec. 1 for himself and the corporation. He was credited with assisting the Government in its drive to stop the practice of selling above ceiling prices.

Bogus Gas Coupon Seller Sentenced

Having pleaded guilty to charges of unlawfully transferring gasoline coupons, including counterfeits, John Manarite, of Springfield, a war plant worker, was today sentenced to three months in jail by Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court.

In the spring and summer of 1943, when gasoline was particularly short, the Court was told by Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb, the defendant sold ration coupons in war plants. Last fall many thousands of counterfeit coupons were handled by him, it was charged by Mr. Gottlieb.

Coal Handling Crews Urged to Work Sundays

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Coal handling crews in unloading yards in Northeastern States yesterday were asked to work on Saturdays and Sundays through February as part of the emergency program to relieve the shortage of anthracite in the area.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said that anthracite miners are working on Sunday, and shipments available will exceed coal car capacity unless an emergency unloading program is instituted to speed the cars back to the mines.

Dr. David E. Worrall

Dr. David E. Worrall, of West Medford, who passed on yesterday, held a professorship in chemistry at Tufts College and wrote on natural scientific subjects. His career embraced work as a gas chemist for the Bureau of Mines, authorship of a textbook on organic chemistry, many articles for the Journal of the American Chemical Society, and teaching of wartime courses on explosives, plastic, and ruubber chemistry.

A native of Westerly, R. I., Dr. Worrall was graduated from Rhode Island State College in 1910, received a Master of Arts degree from Harvard in 1911, and a doctorate in philosophy in 1919 from Harvard. He also did graduate study at the University of Graz, Austria, in 1928.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Enjoyment of Color" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. she will speak on "Stained Glass." Both are free to the public.

Samuel S. Eisenberg, past Vice-President of the New England Division, American Jewish Congress, and the former Chairman of the Congress' Commission on Law and Legislation, will address the membership of the Boston Daughters of Zion at a meeting in Menorah Institute, Roxbury, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 5

New Bedford Fish Dealers Charged With Conspiracy

Charging conspiracy to restrain and monopilize the import, sale and distribution of fresh fish landed at New Bedford and intended to be sold throughout the United States, an indictment was returned today by a special Federal Grand Jury against five corporations and seven individuals doing business at New Bedford.

The indictment was returned to Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court at Boston. It charged that receipts of fish at New Bedford would be twice as heavy as they are if it were not for the alleged illegal practices of the defendants, involving control of all piers and facilities for landing fish at New Bedford and refusing access to such facilities to all buyers other than themselves.

The case is in charge of Edmond J. Ford, special assistant to the Attorney General at Washington, who is in charge of the New England office of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

The five corporations indicted were: L. S. Eldridge & Son., Inc.; New Bedford Fish Company, Inc.; Joseph Goulart Fish Corporation; Seaview Fish Company, Inc., and Acushnet Fish Corporation, all of New Bedford, Mass.

The seven individuals indicted were: Linus S. Eldridge, of East Mattapoisett, President and Director of L. S. Eldridge & Son, Inc. and of the New Bedford Fish Company, Inc.; William D. Eldridge, of Fairhaven, Treasurer and director of the same two concerns; Joseph S. Goulart, of Fairhaven, President, Treasurer and Director of the Joseph Goulart Fish Corporation; Thomas Aiello, of New Bedford, Manager of the Goulart company; Walter R. Smith, of New Bedford, President, Treasurer and Director of the Seaview Fish Company, Inc.; Frank H. Parsons, of New Bedford, Director and Manager of the Acushnet Fish Corporation, and Leo Allen, of New Bedford, proprietor of the New Bedford Fillet Company.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday, continued very cold tonight and Wednesday morning. Slightly warmer Wednesday afternoon, gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday, continued very cold tonight and Wednesday morning, becoming slightly warmer Wednesday afternoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:13 p. m.: height, 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 12:21 a. m.: height, 9.7 feet.

Stephen Foster Program

Boston Rotary Club will enjoy a Stephen Foster Program tomorrow in the Ballroom of the Hotel Statler. The event will be the Ladies' Valentine Party, and a series of episodes from the life and times of the composer will be presented by a chorus from the Women of Rotary, Percy Hunt directing.

Superhighway May Link N. Y. To Mt. Desert

From Mt. Desert, Maine, to New York by automobile without a single traffic stop, on express roads foolproofed against pedestrian hazards, hot-dog stands, and head-on collisions is an engineering dream that highway officials of seven North Atlantic States hoped today to raise to the stage of a postwar planning project for the relief of unemployment.

Mention of this project as part of a recognition that trunk line, regional highways must play an urgent part in putting idle service men to work after the war occurred largely in corridors of the Hotel Statler prior and after a luncheon to the highway officials representing New York, and all the New England States. The luncheon was sponsored by the Legislative Commission on Postwar Highways, chairmaned by Representative Edward W. Staves of Southbridge.

Greeted by Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall welcomed the visitors and emphasized the importance of their planning for highway development as a worth-while allocation of public funds, at the same time fulfilling the purpose of unemployment relief.

Following the luncheon, the highway experts went into conference at the State House to arrive at some agreement on the routes for limited motorways of the nonstop variety which this region must build on a co-operation basis. There is also a feeling among New England highway authorities that unless the States get together, and quickly, on some feasible plan for throughway motor roads, the Federal Government will step into the highway development field on a scale commensurate with housing.

Transcontinental Air Announces New Official in Boston

Announcement of the appointment of Thomas Sanford Duffy, Jr., as traffic representative for the Boston area by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., has been made by Lee Swigart, Eastern Regional Traffic Manager of TWA. Mr. Duffy will serve on the staff of Merton D. Nason, Boston Traffic Manager for the air line, with headquarters in the Parker House.

A native of Hartford, Conn., Mr. Duffy attended Wilbraham Academy and Syracuse University. At college he majored in air transportation and was graduated with a B. S. degree in business. After employment with the West Hartford Ornamental Iron Shop and New Haven Railroad, Mr. Duff joined TWA in New York last July. He will reside in Boston with his wife.

Boston Airport to Get Sno-Go Plow Feb. 11

Delivery of a $23,000 Sno-Go rotary plaw for clearing snow from the Logan Airport, East Boston, is expected Feb. 11, Public Works Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald announced today.

State Public Works officials have been negotiating with the Federal Government for nearly a year to secure priorities for purchase of the plow. It was explained that the Sno-Go, which consists of a four-wheel-drive truck mounted with a rotary plow driven by a 175-hourspower motor, would be more suitable than ordinary blade or V-shaped plows, since it throws snow longer distances.

Anglo-American Relations Cemented

Fay

British Naval Officer Receives Indian-Head Replica

Walter S. Bucklin, President, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, presents Lieut. C. H. Rankin, commanding officer of one of H. M. destroyer escorts, with a replica of the bank's internationally known Indian head as a mascot for his ship, while Lieut. Peter Davie, executive officer, looks on. Mr. Bucklin said to the British officer: "It is our earnest hope that this symbol may serve you well as a mascot and bring good fortune and fame to your ship, wherever it may sail."

T. W. A. Official

Thomas S. Duffy, Jr.

Newly appointed traffic representative in the Boston office of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., at the Parker House.

Local Price Enforcement Of OPA Urged

Continued from Page 1

munities must take major leadership and responsibility in meeting the problems of war as well as the problems of peace. A federal government of octopus proportions is the alternative," he added.

"This whole matter was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the District Directors of New England," Mr. Backman stated in his letter to the Government. "We voted unanimously to seek the aid and counsel of the Governors, Mayors, and town officials of New England," he added, "as to how, under existing laws, the most effective co-ordination of our joint efforts might be achieved."

The 18 cities mentioned by Mr. Bowles where local OPA enforcement regulations have been adopted, were listed as follows: Cleveland and Lakewood, Ohio; Detroit, Hamtramck, and Royal Oak, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Richmond, Va.; Sioux City, Iowa; Asbury and Trenton, N. J.; Charlestown and Columbia, S. C.; Gadsden, Ala.; and Mt. Sterling, Ill.

Dyers on Strike To Return to Ten Mills Wenesday

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—John Bello, district representative of the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers (C. I. O.), said today he had assurance that workers in eight Rhode Island and two Connecticut textile mills who have been on strike since Friday would return to work tomorrow.

The back-to-work movement already had started in Sterling, a few miles northeast of here, Mr. Bello said.

He listed the alleged refusal of employers to meet with a union negotiation committee and the War Labor Board's deniel of several employee requests as twin reasons for the walkout that involved approximately 3,000 workers.

The requests that had been made of the WLB, Mr. Bello said, involved such matters as shift differentials, intra-plant inequalities, a social security program, holidays with pay, a uniform minimum wage for all plants and two weeks' vacation with pay for all employees with a service record of five or more years.

Huge Increase Of Fish in N. E. Seen for 1944

Increase in the catch of fish from 640,000,000 pounds last year to an estimated 745,000,000 pounds this year in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire was forecast here today by William C. Herrington, Area Co-ordinator for the Office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries, just back from Washington.

Mr. Herrington, however, reported that this gain would be possible only if the manpower problem could be solved, and further disruption in fishing due to labor difficulties could be avoided. He spoke also of the co-operation of government agencies concerned in meeting the "black market" question.

The bulk of the expected increase will come from the new boats being added to the fleet and from boats returned by the Navy.

From the national conference on the fishery industry held at the capital last week, Mr. Harrington brought the special report on Maine, New Hamshire and Massachusetts fishing by the New England group in the conference, This report said, in part:

Ceilings Toughest Problem

"It is the opinion of the Committee that the most serious problem affecting the functioning of the fishery industry during 1944 will be price ceilings and their effect on the production, processing and marketing of fish. With the exception of the herring fishery where price ceilings appear to be effective at least on the production level, the committee is agreed that black markets are accounting for a large share of the catch at the production as well as the higher levels.

"It is estimated that about one third of the fish landed at Glouster, a considerable share of that landed at Boston and the major proportion of that landed at New Bedford is affected to a greater or less extent by 'black market' operations. . . .

"In addition to creating extensive 'black markets' the price ceiling regulations have resulted in extensive disturbances and disruptions to production, due to labor disputes and uncertainties in production planning. Labor disturbances alone resulted in the loss of about 28,000,000 pounds in 1943 and 11,000,000 pounds so far in 1944.

Urge Suspension of Ceilings

"None of the committee feels price ceilings have been fully effective in controlling prices to the consumer. A portion of the Committee feels that they have been of negligible value and urges that this be tested by suspending all fish ceilings in New England for a period of four months beginning in May, 1944, the ceilings to be replaced if retail prices increased materially.

"An alternate proposal was that the present winter price should be continued throughout the year.

"The Committee agreed that if price ceilings are not revoked, then major changes should be made in their administration. These include: (1) (a) effective forcement. Unless this is done conditions will become increasingly chaotic and normal business will be curtailed severely or wiped out. Suggested methods: (a) increased enforcement facilities to be provided OPA; (b) concentration of present OPA enforcement facilities on the fisheries until 'black markets' are brought under control; (c) heavier fines and penalties; (d) more extensive publicity by OPA on all proven cases and the penalties attached thereto. (2) more consistent and comprehensible administration: (a) link changes in prices of the fresh and frozen products; (b) place comparable ceilings on none or all of the various species and trade categories."

Huntington School To Hold Graduation

The annual graduation of the Huntington School will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. in Bates Hall of the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue. Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the principal speaker on "Postwar and You." James W. Lees, Director of the school will preside, and Everett A. Churchill, Vice-President of Northeastern University, will present the diplomas.

Twenty-three students will graduate. Eleven will enter the armed services. Eight will receive their diplomas with honors.

Boston Council Of C. I. O. Elects

The Greater Boston C. I. O. Industrial Union Council re-elected Jack Hurvich of Brookline as its President recently at the Parker House.

Other officers elected were James Malvey of Dorchester as Vice-President and William Oake of Allston, Recording Secretary. Thomas Gilligan of Waltham was re-elected Financial Secretary.

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Wallace Feels Sure Roosevelt Will Run Again

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was willing to speculate on many subjects here—but not upon who the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party will be. He even feels sure President Roosevelt will be a candidate to succeed himself, but suspects that Mr. Roosevelt himself may be very much in doubt about it right now. This is on the theory that an onlooker always may be more certain of the trend of events than the person directly involved.

During Mr. Wallace's visit, a ticket of 56 delegates pledged to a fourth term for President Roosevelt was entered in California's May primary, the first such ticket to be filed in the nation, according to Robert W. Kenny, State Attorney-General, who heads the Roosevelt Campaign Committee in California.

Asked two direct questions—whether he is a candidate for the Vice-Presidency and whether he would like to be—Mr. Wallace said, "I have no idea." This was at a press conference and questions were whizzing rapidly.

By request, the Vice-President amplified his remarks on President Roosevelt and the New Deal made on the occasion of the Jackson Day dinner. He said: "President Roosevelt never has denied the principles of the New Deal, and he never will. He will in future give the New Deal a firmer foundation than it has ever had before."

Purpose of Visit

Mr. Wallace indicated in his one public address here and in his talk to the Commonwealth Club that one purpose of his Pacific Coast trip is to find a solution to the problem of converting the West Coast's skyrocketed aircraft and shipbuilding industries after the war.

About 10 per cent of the nation's manpower now is engaged in these industries, he said, and the decline in the industries after the war may be almost as precipitous as was their growth.

One suggestion he has heard on this Coast, he said, is that when only Japan is left as an enemy, the aircraft and shipbuilding for this nation be left in the hands of the West Coast industries, while the rest of the nation turns to peacetime production. He also has heard concern expressed over the possibility that the West Coast will be left far behind in the surge back to peacetime production.

Another suggestion Mr. Wallace has heard from one manufacturer is that the United States continue making 25,000 military airplanes a year and "be master of the world." "I think we shall want to be very well armed for a long time," said the Vice-President, "but do not believe we shall have need of 25,000 military airplanes a year."

Labor-Management Relations

Mr. Wallace sees the "glorious relationship" between labor and management in the war plants as a positive asset for the time of postwar stress. The pride of craftsmanship he found in the vast airplane plants he lists as a similar asset.

China looms large in the forefront of the picture of postwar busy-ness Mr. Wallace drew for his audiences here. The United States has everything to gain from a strong and friendly China, he believes, and he spoke of "an amazing volume of machine and construction tools and electrical equipment China will need."

The Vice-President sees a working plan in the continuing investigations of various congressional committees. "We have the organization and the plants to produce $190,000,000,000 annually goods and services," he asserted. "I preach the doctrine of hard work for everyone," he said. "Fundamentally, our problem is one of full employment and full use of resources—the war has driven that home for us.

'Heart of Problem'

The imagination to do all that will need doing, said Mr. Wallace, "is the very heart of the Pacific Coast's problem."

If the nation "raises its sights," he said, "we can carry the load of national debt so easily it will astonish us."

Mr. Wallace talked to 8,000 persons at the Civic Auditorium, another 1,200 at the Commonwealth Club. He met the Latin-American consular corps and reporters at breakfast.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Wallace told a vast meeting sponsored by local political, civic, and labor groups that what the West wants is more influence in Washington.

So saying, he put his finger on what careful students of Los Angeles' situation, as typifying in the extreme the war-committed West, are more and more inclined to call the key to this area's postwar possibilities.

Dodged Questions

Earlier, the Vice-President had held a press conference in the offices of this City's very Republican Mayor. He had dodged most of the questions, as, when asked about the War Relocation Authority — whose handling of evacuated Japanese is of natural interest here—he said he had not come to answer questions as much as to learn a lot of things.

In his radiocast address, "What America Wants," Mr. Wallace outlined the West's position as follows:

"It is prodigiously rich in natural resources which promise a greater future development for this region than any other in the country. To accomplish this development expeditiously, the West will require investment capital, additional transportation facilities, and more workers. It will require lower and nondiscriminatory freight rates and access to technologies. It will need development of its hydropower resources and great increase in irrigation to take care of the food requirements of a growing West and a wealthier country generally."

To achieve these ends, he added, the West must be better heard in Washington. And he implied that its representatives, like those from other regions of the country, will need to be sure that "whatever raises the economic level of one region creates new markets for other regions."

Pressure Groups Hit

Pressure-group warfare must go, he said.

The country's fighting men, the Vice-President asserted, have "learned to hate pressure group warfare." These are the citizens who will be running the country 15 years hence, he said, and they are the men who are proving that "big profits, higher wages, and higher prices for farm products" mean nothing to them.

"They may return to private life and become a pressure group for the general welfare," he declared, adding: "Their disgust with pressure-group politics wrongly channeled could lead to a new kind of fascism, but rightly directed, it may result in a true general-welfare democracy for the first time in history."

For Metropolitan Los Angeles, his reference to small-business men who have suddenly graduated into handling large affairs seemed to fit with special pertinency, the aviation industry that has mushroomed here.

"Because of his unusual capacity," said Mr. Wallace, "this kind of man has made large sums of money during the war, but has paid nearly all his profits to the Government. He will come out of the war with large plant facilities. He wants to know how to reconvert as fast as possible. His success has often depended upon his fine relationship with labor. . . .

Postwar Slump

"I hope the postwar slump will not be so big when it finally comes as to make it possible for the large static corporations with huge cash reserves to take over the establishments which these energetic men have built so skillfully with the co-operation of loyal labor. Big-business men must not have such control of Congress and the executive branch of the Government as to make it easy for them to write the rules of the postwar game in a way which will shut out the men who have made such a magnificent contribution to the productive power of America during the war."

No 'Hope' for This Dish

Associated Press

Mr. Wallace Gets the Pieces as Bob Dishes Them Out

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace teams with Songstress Dinah Shore and Comedian (Broke Another Dish) Hope in a dish-washing crew in the kitchen of the Hollywood Canteen. Miss Shore thought it most funny when Bob broke a dish and handed the Vice-President the pieces.

Frankfurter Charges 'Novel' Legal Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The controversy among the Supreme Court Justices continues.

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, whose views as expressed in court opinions recently were criticized by Associate Justices Hugo L. Black and Frank Murphy, said yesterday after the delivery of an opinion by Associate Justice William O. Douglas that his colleagues had resorted "gratuitously" to a "wholly novel doctrine of constitutional law."

In commenting upon the opinion in a bankruptcy case and dealing with the Bankruptcy Act and the New York courts, Mr. Justice Douglas declared that under Chapter 10 of the Act, Congress had conferred "paramount and exclusive" jurisdiction on the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter expressed belief that the Constitution does not give the Bankruptcy Act supremacy over the right of states to determine what shall be litigated in their courts and under what conditions.

He added that "certainly, such a wholly novel doctrine of constitutional law should not be resorted gratuitously when the case before us can be disposed of on the conclusive ground that the litigation conducted in the New York Court was conducted under an arrangement consonant with New York law."

WAR BONDS are a means of preventing inflation!

Tokyo Assails Slayings in U. S.

STOCKTON, Calif., Feb. 8 (AP)—The slaying of two Japanese here, which a Tokyo spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information said were among "numerous outrages" against Japanese in the United States, remain unsolved mysteries because no tangible clues were left, records showed.

The Tokyo spokesman, in one case, apparently, was alluding to the gunshot killing of Jungo Kino, a garage attendant, on Dec. 26, 1941.

Police records show that an assailant entered the garage office while Mr. Kino was talking to another Japanese, Y. Hiota, and fled after fatally wounding Mr. Kino. Mr. Hiota's only description of the slayer was that of a "slender young Filipino" of whom no trace was recorded.

The other case was that of Shigemasa Yoshioka, a rooming-house proprietor, fatally shot on Feb. 20, 1942. No witness to the shooting was reported.

Japanese Couple Slain

At El Centro, Calif., Sheriff's records disclose the arrests for questioning of several persons in connection with the rise of anti-Japanese feeling in the Imperial Valley shortly after Pearl Harbor, and one Japanese couple was killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Shichiji Kikuchi of Brawley were shot fatally in their home Jan. 1, 1942. Their son, Katake, said the assailant was a Filipino, but no identification was established.

Teiji Satomase and Iwao Tanaka were wounded, but not fatally, in a clash with Filipinos in El Centro on Jan. 31, 1941.

At El Paso, Texas, it was reported that 200 Japanese internees quartered at Fort Bliss for six months in 1942 received the same treatment as American soldiers, according to the Fort Bliss Public Reltaions Office.

An official statement said: "So well were the Japs treated that Army officials received numerous complaints that internees were 'pampered.'"

The Japanese radiocast had charged the internees were forced in bad weather to live in dilapidated tents on the post.

Deportation Sought

Meanwhile in Washington legislation designed to rid the United States of all disloyal persons of Japanese origin or descent was introduced in the House by Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California.

The bill provides that every person born in Japan and now living in the United States and all those of Japanese descent must appear in a court of naturalization within 60 days and take an oath of allegiance or citizenship.

In event the Japanese-American refuses to declare himself, he would be presumed to have expatriated himself wilfully and would be deported to Japan. Mr. Gearhardt did not discuss details of how deportation could be handled in wartime or say whether it should await peace.

He added 2,772 Japanese already have requested deportation to Japan, openly professing loyalty to that nation.

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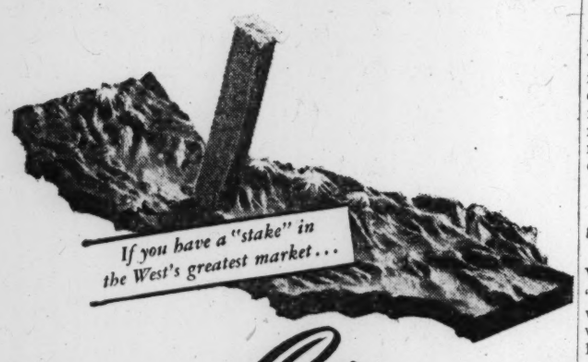

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Industry's Part in Post-War Employment

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1. *By reconverting* plants to the production of peacetime goods as rapidly as conditions permit . . .
2. *By rebuilding* the facilities that will enable the world's industry to get back on a peacetime basis of production . . .
3. *By replenishing* the supply of homes, cars, radios and all the other conveniences of a peacetime world which millions of families will be able to buy with their war bond savings . . .

To carry out this program millions of workers will be needed in both new industries and old. Plans are now in effect to rehabilitate, train and re-employ former employees disabled in the armed services.

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Russia's Autonomy Grants Seen Largely as Gesture

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's recent grant of autonomy to its 16 republics was characterized today by Aram K. Zelveian as a "gesture that will have little or no value to these republics in a political sense." Mr. Zelveian, who has been lecturing and teaching in the United States for several years, is a native of one of those republics, Armenia.

Speaking before the Old and New Club of Malden this afternoon, he said one of the chief effects of this Russian move would be indirectly to encourage such areas as Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Egypt to demand similar freedom and autonomy from the western powers to which they are mandated—notably Britain.

Mr. Zelveian does not believe Russia's recent constitutional changes were made in any effort to increase the number of Russian votes at the peace conference. They will, however, he said, enable Moscow in the name of the various republics rather than in the name of Russia to demand the return of territories lost during the last war. He cited Armenia and the territory it lost to Turkey as an example. This, of course, he added, will not improve Allied relations with Turkey.

The speaker further described Russia's latest move as a way of recognizing the important part which the individual republics have played in driving back the Germans. During the Stalingrad attack, Armenia and Georgia, for instance, contributed a great deal toward stamping out the German offensive in the Caucasus.

Discussion About Jobs

"Planning for Postwar Jobs Now" will be discussed by two members of the Committee for Economic Development at a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at 3 Joy Street. W. C. Richardson, Jr., regional manager of the Committee for the First Federal Reserve District, will discuss the national setup, and Alden C. Brett, Treasurer of the Hood Rubber Company and chairman of the Boston Committee for Economic Development, will discuss the local work of the Committee. The meeting has been planned by the Club's Educational Committee, of which Miss Marion Blackwell is chairman.

Wednesday Programs

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—The Division of Preservation of Antiques will present the second in a series of Antiques Information lectures at the Y. W. C. A. at 10:30 a. m. Mrs. George Jackson and Mrs. Raymond F. Higgins will give illustrated talks on "Furniture in the Age of Walnut" and "Understanding Prints." The public is invited.

Newton League of Women Voters—Mrs. Thomas R. Nunan, chairman of the Contribution Committee, will hold a morning coffee at her home, 15 Rice Street, Newton Center. Mrs. Howard Wilson, President, will preside.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—"Paging Books" will be the subject of a talk by Geoffrey Harwood, author and news commentator, in Corinthian Hall, Melrose, at 2 o'clock.

D. A. R.—The Johanna Aspinwall Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Channing H. Cox at 2 p. m. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will give a talk on "Stephen Foster, Poet Laureate Among American Folk Songsters," and Miss Nancy Grant will sing some of his songs. Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, State chairman of the Student Loan Fund, will tell about the young people who are being assisted by the Fund. Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Regent, will preside.

Doll Collectors of America—Meeting at Hotel Bellevue, 2 p. m. Subject: "Paper Dolls of Yesterday and Today."

Army Ready To Open Mills In Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Army was in command of seven strike-impeded Fall River textile mills today ready to resume operations on regular schedule Wednesday.

The mills were taken over on presidential order and two Army officers were placed at each of the affected plants.

Col. Curtis G. Pratt, War Department repreesntative, announced resumption of work Wednesday and conferred with representatives of the unions and the mills to explain the presidential order.

Leaders of three independent craft unions—loom fixers, slasher tenders and knot tiers—called a mass meeting for tonight to consider future action.

Colonel Pratt took over the textile plants late yesterday only a few minutes after President Roosevelt's order to Secretary of War Stimson was made public.

He said the Army's sole purpose in operating the mills was to "see that our armed forces get the equipment and supplies required for scheduled operations."

He explained, in a statement, that the seven mills involved "have contracts for vital war material and have been idle or operating on a limited basis since December because of labor disturbance.

"This interruption of production is holding up the flow of material urgently needed by our men in combat areas."

Colonel Pratt added that the Army would keep possession only "so long as is necessary to accomplish their mission" and urged all persons concerned to "place patriotism ahead of everything else and co-operate fully to the end that production will be restored to normal as quickly as possible."

The strike began nine weeks ago when members of the three independent craft unions walked out in protest against a seniority clause in a new contract signed by Congress of Industrial Organizations officials and the Fall River Textile Manufacturers Association.

More than 6,000 employees were involved in the walkout.

In his proclamation, the President said "the war effort is being and will be unduly impeded or delayed by this interruption" and ordered the War Department to operate the plants as long as the Secretary "deems necessary for the successful prosecution of the war."

The concerns affected are: Arkwright Corporation, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., Border Manufacturing Company, Bourns Mills, Howard Arthur Mills, Richard Borden Manufacturing Company, and Sagamore Manufacturing Company.

Women Marines Leave for the South

By a Staff Photographer

Father, an Ex-Marine, Bids His Daughter Good-by

Sixty-two New England women, 45 from the Greater Boston area, left from South Station this morning to report for training in the United States Marine Corps at the Marine Training Center, Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C. In charge of the group of privates was Private Inez A. Chatelle of 22 Amsden Street, Arlington, shown in lower picture kissing her father, Stephen R. Chatelle, a Marine in World War I. Mr. Chatelle is Assistant Cashier at Boston Post Office.

Group Seeking End to Wedded Teacher Rule

A Citizens' Committee for Teachers' Rights with Representative Florence E. Cook as Chairman has been formed to further the married women teachers' cause which was launched recently when Mrs. Lee A. Lorch, the former Grace Lonergan, after 19 years of teaching in the Boston schools was demoted to the substitute list with loss of pension status because she married.

Mrs. Lorch, who married a private soon to go oversees, has vigorously contested the ruling of the Boston School Committee which calls for the automatic resignation of any Boston school teacher in the event of marriage.

Although she resigned according to contract, and has acoepted a position as substitute, teaching her same grade at the Charles H. Taylor School in Dorchester but at a substitute's salary, she has at no time ceased to contest the ruling.

Hugh Nixon, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation and editor of the Massachusetts Teacher, declared that the Federation "has consistently opposed the dismissal of women teachers on tenure of the reason of marriage, both in the courts and in the Legislature."

Robert Mills, Boston business agent of the National Maritime Union of America, C. I. O., expressed his belief in full equality for women and insisted that marriage should not affect their employment status as permanent teachers. Mr. Mills declared that teachers for the public schools should be selected and retained "upon their ability to do their job and that their marital status has no effect upon this ability."

Formation of the Citizens Committee for Teachers Rights has brought about a public hearing by the Boston School Committee to consider abolishing this ruling. This hearing will be held on Feb. 17, at 4:30 p. m., at the School Committee offices at 15 Beacon Street.

Youths Now in War Work Held Major Postwar Issue

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless some plan is laid now to take care of the Bay State's estimated 80,000 young people who have prematurely left school to engage in war work, these relatively unskilled workers will be in a sorry situation after the war, according to Mrs. Hattie Smith, just reappointed Assistant State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. She believes such a situation, unprepared for, might indeed result in an increase in juvenile delinquency such as we have not yet imagined.

"Having gone directly into industry in a period when employers would hire anyone with two hands and feet, these youngsters are not equipped to do very much," Mrs. Smith said today. "When, after the war is over, they are thrown on the labor market in competition with returning servicemen and women, I don't believe their experience will be of much use to them. I think they will have to give way before the demand of servicemen for jobs.

"If we do not want these young people turned loose, penniless on the streets, we must open up avenues for more schooling for them," Mrs. Smith went on.

Major Problem

"I feel this is a problem far more important than we have yet realized, and certainly more important than the problem of adult re-employment."

She has talked the matter over at some length with officials of the State Department of Education and with Commissioner of Education Julius E. Warren and has found the department lending a ready ear.

Mrs. Smith is also deeply concerned with the question of securing equal pay for equal work between men and women in both business and industry. "This is one of the things," she said, "which we have to keep working on.

"Women have proved during this war that they can produce more and better work in some lines than men have been able to do. In those lines particularly, women should assert their right to equal or better pay. I believe it is the women themselves who are in the best position to bring about this reform."

It is women's own fault, she said, that they "take" a lot of the inequities they do. These inequities will go on, Mrs. Smith believes as long as women allow them.

Fairly Independent

In her opinion, women will be in a fairly independent position after the war, able to say what jobs they will or will not take and at what salaries, because they have had a chance to prove their worth as workers. It remains with the women, she thinks, whether they let the opportunity pass or take full advantage of it to improve their status.

Mrs. Smith believes that better organization of women in unions would help matters considerably, but, she observed, "women do not organize as readily as men."

Mrs. Smith represents the Department of Labor and Industries on the Massachusetts Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for Young People, which is urging the establishment of vocational guidance facilities in every high school in the State. "This is one of the things in which Massachusetts is behind other States," Mrs. Smith said, "but I am hopeful of the outcome because I find people in authority are seeing the need and I believe the public will see it eventually. As soon as the people of Massachusetts really recognize this need, they will meeet it, with extra money for the schools and with jobs."

The State needs a standard set for vocational guidance, she thinks, and a great deal more training of guidance personnel. Business concerns are beginning to see the value of this infant profession, and Mrs. Smith looks forward to the day when chambers of commerce, as well as businessmen, get behind it.

Advertisers Urged to Spread Message That War Is Not Over

Advertising should continue to carry the message to the home front that the war is not over—even though Germany may collapse, Charles G. Mortimer, Jr., Vice President in charge of advertising for General Foods Corporation, today told the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler.

"In Europe our offensive power grows, but we have still to enter the enemy's inner citadel," Mrs. Mortimer asserted. "We are warned to expect heavy casualty lists. The revelations of Japanese brutality underline the sober fact that in the Pacific we face a tough, ruthless foe. The war is by no means over. Our greatest tests lie ahead."

Successive victories inevitably breed a wave of over-confidence, Mr. Mortimer pointed out. Good news, unfortunately, means a letdown on the home front, he said. On the day Italy surrendered, half the people who had made blood donor appointments cancelled them, Mr. Mortimer emphasized. On the other hand, the Japanese atrocity stories over night doubled bond sales in many communities, he pointed out.

"There is a real danger that when Germany collapses—unless correct information is circulated in heavy volume—millions of our people will regard the war as over," Mr. Mortimer warned.

"They may do the wrong things and make the wrong moves. The resulting chaos may seriously impair our preparations for the knockout blow against Japan."

Mr. Mortimer said that one way our citizens can be persuaded to intensify their efforts from now on is to tell them through advertising more persistently than ever before what they can do to shorten the war.

Reporters Sparring With Saltonstall On Successor to Lodge Post in Senate

Bay State House reporters continued to spar with Governor Saltonstall today in an effort to gain an inkling as to his plans regarding a successor to Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who last week resigned from the United States Senate—but emerged once more from the Governor's press conference laden only with their own speculations.

Some reporters immediately renewed their guessing operations when the Governor was asked about the Lodge post and the Governor asnwered "I should hope to make the decision this week."

Immediately the reporters called attention to the fact that yesterday the Governor had said he hoped to make the "appointment" this week, and that he used the word "decision" today.

"And today I said "decision," the Governor retorted smilingly.

The difference between the two words is, that if the Governor makes the appointment he will not make the post himself because to become Senator the Governor would have to resign and has his successor, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, appoint him. The word "decision" might mean the Chief Executive has decided to become Senator immediately rather than wait until the November election.

Another reporter asked the Governor whether he was not right in assuming the Governor would make the appointment very soon because the State needs full representation in Congress.

The Governor answered: "Yes, but you must remember that a man has to have time to arrange his own private affairs."

The Chief Executive revealed that he had received suggestions from supporters of 10 or 12 Bay State men for the Lodgepost.

Co-ordination Plan Adopted For State Farms in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 8—The production processes of farms now operated individually in connection with State institutions will be co-ordinated under an agricultural program now nearing completion, Gov. William H. Wills has announced. This step was taken, the Governor said, in view of the urgent need for expanded food production to meet war-time requirements and to establish a more efficient over-all operation.

Working closely with Governor Wills is Timothy C. Dale, Commissioner of Public Welfare, under whose jurisdiction the farms come. These farms are located at the State prison at Windsor, the Weeks Industrial School at Vergennes, the Brandon School and at the State hospital in Waterbury.

A. D. Barnard, Superintendent of the Brandon State school, has been appointed co-ordinating superviser. Mr. Barnard has been with the Brandon school for more than 20 years. His new duties will involve installation of a uniform accounting system covering the various projects of all institutional farms, co-ordination of crop raising and exchange of produce between institutions.

A report on the proposed co-ordination program has just been completed by a committee appointed by Governor Wills last November, its membership consisting of Dr. Stanley C. Judd, Principal of the State Agricultural school at Randolph Center, Prof. H. B. Ellenberger, of the University of Vermont College of Agriculture, and Merton F. Barber, State Purchasing Agent and Director of Vermont Institutional Industries. This report, besides making recommendations for closer co-operation between State-owned farms, also proposes plans for more efficient and larger production methods in both crops and herds.

Maine Grangers Hit Papers That Print Liquor Ads

Disapproval of liquor advertising to the extent of refusing to back any paper that carries liquor ads recently was voted by the Maine State Grange. The resolution, which carried unanimously, declared:

"That Maine State Grange exemplify its principles by withdrawing support from any paper accepting liquor advertising and that the influence of the organization be used to discourage such practice."

The State Grange of Maine is one of the strong state farm organizations, representing more than 400 subordinate Granges. Its move against liquor advertising was taken at its annual convention.

Its protest against promotion of liquor by publications is regarded among national leaders of the Grange as highly significant because of the importance of the Maine farm group. The National Grange describes itself as the "world's oldest and largest farm organization."

Moves to Obtain Milk Supply Seen

Commenting on reports that New England interests had been negotiating for the purchase or lease of Northeastern New York milk plants in an effort to obtain more fluid milk for the New England area, Samuel W. Tator, Federal Administrator for Boston, said: "I know in general of some activity about buying sources of supply in New York." He added that he was not aware of any deals being closed.

It was pointed out by officials of Boston milk distributing firms that any designs of New England distributors to obtain milk from New York would have to be approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture through its marketing agencies.

20 Years' Service Needed for Pension

State police officers and inspectors who have been appointed since Sept. 1, 1921, must retire under present law at the age of 65 without a pension if they have less than 20 years' service to their credit, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell has ruled in an opinion made following a request by State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley.

No. 8 Gas Coupon Expires Tonight

Midnight tonight marks the expiration of "A" No. 8 gasoline ration coupons, and the validity of eight new A-9 stamps, good until May 8. The new stamps will be good for three gallons each, the same as the A18's.

Fuel oil coupons for Period 4 are good for 10 gallons each beginning today. Period 2 coupons expired last night, and Period 3 coupons are valid until March 13.

'Smoke Screen' Still Covers Prospects of Lodge Successor

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The $64 question in Bay State political circles today is: Will Governor Saltonstall resign as Chief Executive and go to Washington as an appointee of his successor, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, to fill the Senate seat left vacant by the resignation of Major Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.?

No development in the State's recent political history has proved more baffling.

Even the "usually reliable sources" and "sources close to the Governor's office," so frequently relied upon by newsmen for information, have been of little avail in the present situation. Veteran State House observers throw up their hands when asked for a prediction on this one.

From the point of view of practical politics and political opportunism, however, it would seem that the Governor should take advantage of this "made-to-order" situation. It is known that the Senate post would appeal greatly to the Governor. His appointment to the Senate would undoubtedly lead to his relatively easy election in November to continue him in office through the remaining four years of Senator Lodge's term.

His Philosophy

But those who know Governor Saltonstall point out that his own philosophy of public service may be the deciding factor in preventing him from seizing this opportunity.

The Governor has always held that a man elected to office is a servant of the public and, as such should complete the job for which he was chosen before moving on to something else. This philosophy has been reflected in his reluctance to appoint members of his Council and other officeholders to very desirable jobs.

Those who know the Governor best are convinced that his own personal ambitions will weigh but slightly in his final decision. Even his political enemies recognize the Governor's high sense of responsibility to the office.

One of the Governor's close associates held that only if his political advisers could convince him that he could be of greater service to the State and the Nation as Senator would he consider leaving the Governorship at this time, with nearly 11 months of his third term remaining.

Those who would see the Governor go to Washington immediately point out that the experience he would gain in the months between now and November would make him a stronger candidate if he seeks public endorsement in the fall. They also stress the importance of the State having the best possible representation in the Senate at this time.

Decision Soon

These are some of the factors the Governor must be weighing in making one of the most important decisions of his political career. The decision is expected almost momentarily.

The real tip-off on what the Governor's final conviction will be possibly may be found in a story entitled "Old Salty" in the current issue of The Republican magazine.

In this story about the Massachusetts Governor the author describes a scene in the Gubernatorial suite. It is evening and the lights are still burning in the Chief's office. The Governor has had a busy day and is working late. Members of his secretarial staff enter and suggest that the Governor is working too hard and ought to call it a day.

Governor Saltonstall looks up from his desk. He swings around in his swivel chair and stretches his long legs out toward the fireplace, in which a log is still smoldering.

"Well, fellows," the Governor said, "I hired out for the job, didn't I?"

John Bond

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire at midnight.

Eight "A"—No. 9 coupons become valid after midnight; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallon each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

'Share Your Home' Is the Password

U. S. O. Supports Housing Drive for War Workers' Families

The "Share Your Home" drive in the Greater Boston area, conducted by the War Housing Center at 10 Post Office Square, Boston, is receiving the support of the Greater Boston United Service Organizations, which is urging, in view of a shortage of apartments, that more residents of the area open their homes to war workers and provide living-room and kitchen privileges for them. Left to right, above, U. S. O. Representatives Henry A. Libby, Director of Greater Boston U. S. O. Lodging Committee; Henry G. Brown, War Housing Center Manager and Director of the "Share Your Home" drive, and Lillian Stafford, U. S. O. Editor of the Servicemen's Bulletin.

Navy Casualties List Nine N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Navy Department today announced 155 casualties, including the names of nine New Englanders, of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard forces.

Connecticut

Dusak, Alfred, Soundman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dusak, Thomaston.

Guertin, Marcel Bernard, Fireman, First Class, U. S. N. Killed. Father, Joseph Lindor Guertin, Hartford.

Maine

Ricker, George Winthrop, Lieut. (J. G.), U. S. N. R. Killed. (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for June 29, 1943.) Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Margaret Ricker, Berwick.

Massachusetts

Balakin, John, Machinists Mate, First Class, U. S. N. R. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Helen Balakin, Cambridge.

Kacmarcik, Edward Chester, Seaman, First Class, U. S. N. R. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Anna Kacmarcik, Shirley.

Malatesta, Paul James, Ensign, U. S. N., Missing. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Malatesta, Medford.

Vellucci, Angelo M., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Camilla Vellucci, Needham.

Vincent, William K., Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Wounded. Brother, Archibald R. Vincent, South Boston.

New Hampshire

Carrossella, William James, Ship's Cook, Third Class. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Hattie M. Carrossella, Laconia.

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Vincent Youmans' New Revue at Opera House—Musical Events on Horizon

Night Club Entertainment Curiously Mixed With Ballet

By L. A. Sloper

Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue, which opened last night at the Boston Opera House, has undergone many alterations since its began its career in Baltimore a fortnight ago. Then it was called a concert revue, and contained a fantasy with puppets and actors, and a record of the voice of Deems Taylor. These were dropped when the production moved to Toronto, and the name of the piece was changed to "Fiesta."

What remains consists of seven ballets, three by Massine, three by Eugene Van Grona, and one by an unidentified choregrapher; a burlesque of "The Afternoon of a Faun"; the puppets by themselves; two singers, a harmonica player, a pair of blackamoors, and a large orchestra under the direction of Max Goberman, which plays overtures besides accompanying the dancers and singers.

The show does not fall within any of the usual classifications. At present it seems to be a combination of ballet and night club entertainment. Some of it is amusing, a good deal of it is dull, and its total effect is scattered.

* * *

The most ambitious items are the ballets, and of these the most pretentious are Massine's. They are "Daphnis and Chloë," to Ravel's music, including the wordless chorus; "Antar," with music from Rimsky-Korsakoff's Second Symphony, later called the "Oriental Suite"; and "Rowlandson's Comic Ballet," based on Rowlandson's caricature, "The Unfortunate Painter," with score by Ernesto Lecuona, a Cuban musician.

But this is not the Massine of "St. Francis." It is the choregrapher who seems to have exhausted his inspiration and to be merely repeating himself, with music-hall additions. "Daphnis and Chloë" and "Antar" employ the clichés of classic ballet; the Rowlandson number relies upon the slapstick and the vulgarity of "The Toy Shop."

Nor are the dancers, for the most part, likely to rival the stars of Ballet Theater or the Monte Carlo troupe. Kathryn Lee, the youthful ballerina whom Massine has "discovered," has the quality of an advanced pupil. Alexander Iolas has a moderate technique only. Ivan Kirov is an excellent acrobat, and the choregrapher has provided him with appropriate opportunties. The most professional-looking performer in this group is Jean Guelis, who has the technical mastery and the lyrical expression of the artist.

* * *

The Van Grona ballets are typical musical comedy products in the Latin-American style, with music by Lecuona: "Rapsodia Negra," "Zambra Gitana," and "Rumba Ballet." The principal parts are taken by Diana Gary and Toni and Mimi Worth.

The seventh ballet was danced by five young women to Debussy's "Nuages." Choregraphy and performance were undistinguished.

Much more entertaining was Imogene Coca's coyly naughty burlesque of "The Afternoon of a Faun," done with the assistance of an unidentified male collaborator.

Olga Coelho, Brazilian soprano, and very charming, sang songs to her own guitar accompaniment. Nestor Chayres, Mexican tenor, is a sort of male torch singer. John Sebastian played the harmonica before a microphone.

Frank Paris' puppets proved to be among the best dancers of the evening. They included ballroom artists and a skater who might have been Sonia Henie.

Youmans' Ballet Revue

Boston Opera House—Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue, with ballets by Leonide Massine and Eugene Van Grona, music by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Maurice Ravel and Ernesto Lecuona, orchestra directed by Max Goberman, settings by Woodman Thompson, costumes by John N. Booth, Jr. Other performers were Frank Paris and his puppets, Imogene Coca, Olga Coelho, Nestor Chayres, and John Sebastian. Week beginning Feb. 7, 1944.

On the Stage

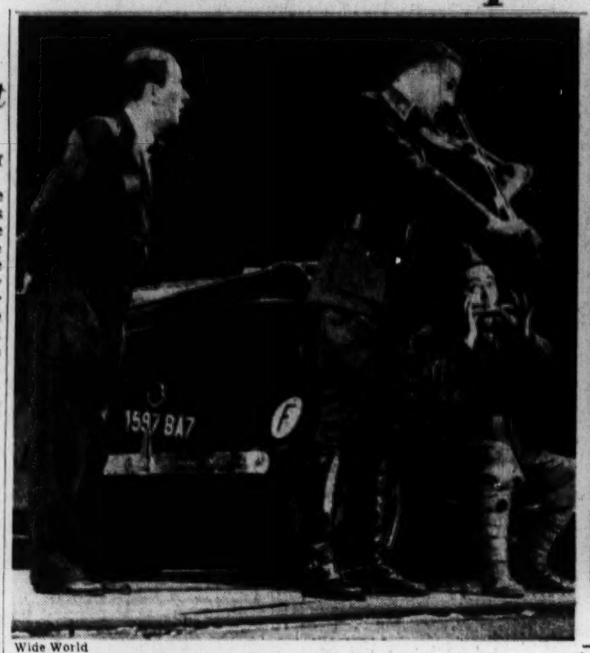
Ralph Forbes of the movies has been signed for a featured role in George Abbott's new production, "A Highland Fling," which comes to the Wilbur in Boston on Feb. 28. Incidentally two openings are now scheduled for that evening. The other is Brock Pemberton's "Janie," coming to the Colonial.

* * *

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will be presented by the Theater Guild next season in association with John C. Wilson in a revival of Molnar's "The Guardsman." At present the Lunts are in London in Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night."

Budapest Quartet

The Budapest String Quartet, appearing at Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 27, will present the quartets by Haydn in E-flat major, op. 76, No. 6, by Prokofieff in B minor, Op. 50, and by Brahms in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1.



Wide World

Serenade From 'Jacobowsky and the Colonel'
Left to right are Oscar Karlweis, Louis Calhern, and J. Edward Bromberg. The play is now in its final week at the Plymouth.

Vandamm

Everett West, Dorothy Sarnoff, and Ralph Herbert
In "Rosalinda," operetta continuing at the Shubert

Frank Conlan With 'Svoboda'

Frank Conlan, who has been cast in various roles of gentle confusion since the days of "Bought and Paid For," will be seen by Boston playgoers soon in "Thank You, Svoboda." This is a comedy drama by H. S. Kraft, from John Pen's novel, "You Can't Do That To Svoboda." The play, starring Sam Jaffe, will be presented by Milton Baron at the Plymouth Theater on Thursday, Feb. 17 for a 10-day run, with a special matinee on Washington's Birthday. Mr. Conlan Portrays an inn-keeper committed to the theory that anyone who eats away from his place harms both himself and the inn—a typical Conlan role.

Mr. Conlan made his debut with Wilton Lackaye in "Every Man his own Life," something which had foolishly been translated from the French. He played in silent pictures with Eugene O'Brien and Richard Barthelmess, and braved many a falling trestle and burning building with Pearl White in "The Perils of Pauline." He made his first talking-picture appearance in "The Scoundrel," which Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur wrote, produced and directed in Astoria some years ago. Now, he is back from additional work in Hollywood.

His more recent roles on the stage have included the window-washer in "June Moon," the satire on the song-writing industry by Ring Lardner and George S. Kaufman; the bewildered process server in "The Front Page," rowdy farce by Hecht and MacArthur and the fireworks manufacturer in "You Can't Take It With You."

Response of the Cossacks

The Don Cossacks singers, returning to their old Boston platform for a concert on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 22, present a program made up from requests of their patrons. Notes stating preferences may be sent to Serge Jaroff, the director, in care of Symphony Hall.

Columbia is to film "Storm in April," a romantic drama with a Midwest setting, by I. A. R. Wylie.

Quadruple Treat

Dance Index closes the difficult year 1943 with a special quarterly issue (September-December) devoted to "Some Hitherto Unremarked Aspects of the Romantic Ballet in London: 1821-1858," in a long monograph by George Chaffee, with reproductions from his fabulous collection of prints.

What may in these times seem a very luxury of scholarship is in reality a work of incalculable value. With the Archives Internationale de la Danse of the Paris Opéra at the mercy of the invaders, and other great collections of Europe destroyed in the fires of war, Mr. Chaffee's collection, and erudition, may well serve, with the Museum of Modern Art's Dance Archives, as the nucleus of restoration of historical data in postwar years.

All this is indicated in an editorial comment by Private Lincoln Kirstein.

Other subjects on the 1944 schedule are: The Stage and Ballet Designs of Pavel Tchelitchew; The Castles and Ballroom Dancing in America; An Album of Anna Pavlova; Fanny Ellsler in West Point and New Orleans; European Dancing Teachers in the United States; "The Black Crook." An Early American Extravaganza; Gasparo Angiolini and Ballet Pantomime, and The Dance Archives of the Museum of Modern Art.

Portuguese Sculptor Exhibits

In the workshop of John Evans and Company, 77 Huntington Avenue, may be seen sculptures recently modeled by Agostino Rodriguez. This artist came to America under the sponsorship of his native government, Portugal. In his native land he had achieved fame as portraitist and decorative sculptor, and for executing figures of birds, fish, and animals used for educational specimens. Trained originally as a zoologist, Mr. Rodriguez brings sound knowledge to the latter subjects. But he seems, to judge from his recent work, to be able to combine the decorative with the realistic. His sculptures are to be found in the museums of Portugal, in the Azores, and Madeira.

His latest composition has been evolved with pedagogical as well as artistic purpose. A pair of sharks, borne aloft on a wave are characterized with unmistakable clarity. Their contours are shaped with studious correctness, but their forms show a tense suppleness.

The figures of a flamingo and a bird of paradise are also displayed. They are modeled concisely, with emphatic statement of their typifying curves and majestic bearing. At the zoo and in the aquarium Mr. Rodriguez found models which are a challenge to a sculptor of keenness and enterprise.

D. A.

Civic With Dancers

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, and the Jan Veen Dancers appear in New England Mutual Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, March 1 and 2, at 8:30 p. m. Arthur Fiedler is to direct the music, according to the following outline:

Overture, "Western Rhapsody" ..... Kleinsinger
Three Dances in Suite Form ..... McKay
"Carmen" Cross Cut ..... Bizet
Intermezzo ..... Slonimsky
"Hudson River Legend" ..... Wagner

The "Hudson River Legend" is a Ballet in Three Scenes with a Prologue and Epilogue, based on "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" by Washington Irving. The scenario and choregraphy are by Jan Veen. An intermediate number on the program, "Gooselake," by Voelker, will be directed by Mr. Wagner.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Novatime"; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade; Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Youds."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Strings With Wings.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:45 p. m.—Music: Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. KGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Ulster Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; CSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:40 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes of Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Claudio Arrau, Mischa Elman On Calendar

Aaron Richmond announces the following program of events for the rest of February:

Ralph Jusko, Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, Jordan Hall.
E. Robert Schmitz, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 12, Jordan Hall.
Lotte Lehmann, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, Jordan Hall.
Claudio Arrau, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20, Symphony Hall.
Mischa Elman, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 22, Symphony Hall.
Don Cossacks, Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, Symphony Hall.
Budapest Quartet, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 27, Jordan Hall.

Symphony Hall box office is open daily from 9 to 6, and Jordan Hall box office is open from 10:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

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With Lithuanian Slant

Ralph Jusko, bass, gives a song recital in Jordan Hall tomorrow evening with Theodore Marier as his accompanist. He sings airs by old-school masters, songs from the German repertory, and songs by modern English and American composers. He adds to these a group of Lithuanian folk songs.

* * *

The Arrau Design

Claudio Arrau, pianist, will be heard in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20, in the following program:

Rondo in G major op. 51, No. 2 ..... Beethoven
Variations and Fugue, op. 24 ..... Brahms
Ballade No. 4, in F minor ..... Chopin
Jeux d'eau a la Villa d'Este ..... Liszt
Mephisto Waltz ..... Liszt
Pagodes ..... Debussy
Feux d'artifice ..... Debussy
Jeux d'eau ..... Ravel
La Maja y el Ruisenor ..... Granados
El Pelele ..... Granados

* * *

Mischa Elman

Appearing in recital at Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Feb. 22, Mischa Elman, violinist, will play the following pieces:

Sonata, A major ..... Handel
Sonata, D minor ..... Brahms
Concerto, A minor ..... Glazounoff
Poème ..... Chausson
Two Irish Folktunes ..... Spalding
Hebrew Melody ..... Achron
Caprice No. 24 ..... Paganini-Auer

* * *

Statler Musicale

At the Boston Morning Musicale of Feb. 16 in the Hotel Statler, Joseph Szigeti, violinist, appears, assisted by Andor Foldes at the piano. Mr. Szigeti's program follows:

Concerto in D minor ..... Tartini
Sarabande in B minor (for violin alone) ..... Bach
Sonata in C minor, op. 30 No. 2 ..... Beethoven
Grave ..... Verzcini-Corte
Rondo ..... Schubert-Friedberg
Caprice No. 24 ..... Paganini
"Snow" (Norwegian Song) ..... Lie-Szigeti
Polka from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch-Grunes
Intermezzo from "Hary Janos" ..... Kodaly-Szigeti

Kraska Coming to State

Announcement is made by Charles E. Kurtzman, division manager of Loew's northeastern theaters, that George Kraska, recently of the Fine Arts, is replacing James Tibbetts as manager of Loew's State. The latter is leaving for the Army.

Mr. Kraska was at one time manager of Loew's theaters in Canton and Cleveland, Ohio. At the Fine Arts Theater in Boston he exhibited foreign films for some 10 years.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 670 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News . Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	'Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air;	The Breakfast Club	Talk; Wildwood Church	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	'Valiant Lady'	'Sweet River'; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	'Open Door'; sk	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	'The Listening Post'; dr	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	'Bright Horizons'	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr	'Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Cl.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum'; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Labor union talks
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Musicale; News
12:30	'Helen Trent'; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	'Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Frank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; A	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster; news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	"Light of the World";	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean'; drama	'A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dep of Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Mystery Drama with	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	'Your Income Tax'	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	Harry James' Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m c	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Music	'Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Snapshots: Songs	Labor union talks
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Income Tax Talk	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch	Treasury Star Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma";	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps pgm.	Program
8:00	Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	'This Is France'
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	'My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts'; drama	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan; Music
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Liszt's
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest, Ginny Simms.	"Believe It or Not"	Piano Music
9:30	Jack Carson Var.	Louis Prima's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings";	Classical Album: Liszt's
9:45	Show; Roy Rogers	Dance orchestra; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Olivia de Havilland	Piano Music
10:00	Moments in Music:	J. W. Vandercook, news	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	Local sports
10:15	Great Britain	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	'The Symphonette,' M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview: A. Ward	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Weather; Dance orch.	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:30	Joseph Szigeti,	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	violinist; orch.	Lou Bresse's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Family Carnovsky," starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. (Last week.)
Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild. Featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella, and Oscar Karlweis. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—Vincent Youmans' "Ballet Revue." 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, One Follen Street, Cambridge. Recital by Denise Bacon, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"North Star," Anne Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:42. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:34.
Kenmore—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susannah Foster. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 2:30, 5:15, 8.
Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.
Metropolitan—"Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45. "Riding High," Dick Powell, Dorothy Lamour, Victor Moore. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:40.
Modern—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.
Orpheum—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 9:55 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7, 10. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.
Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"The Heat's On," Mae West. 10:49 a. m., 1:47, 4:46, 7:34, 10:14. Stage show: 12:25, 3:23, 6:21, 9:10.
Scollay—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Over the Walls," "Harris in the Spring," "Grand Canyon," "Triumph Without Drums," "Mountain Anglers," "Garden of Eatin'," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:01, 4:08, 7:05, 10:13. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:30 a. m., 2:34, 5:38, 8:42.
Telepix—"R. A. F. Crash Landing," "The Grand Canyon," "Film Memories of 1900," "A Novelette," World News, cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:40.
Washington Street Olympic—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Victory Through Air Power," 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Fired Wife," Ropert Paige.
Regent: "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane. "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Bette Grable, Robert Young. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 1:30, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.
Cleveland Circle: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway. 2, 8.
University: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "The Mad Ghoul," E. Ankers. "Pistol Packing Mama."
Codman Square: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 3:15, 7, 9:40. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:08, 8:24.
Park: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 2:30, 8:15. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 3:55, 9:15.
MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:58, 5:06, 8:14. "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. 3:15, 6:23, 9:31.
Mystic: "The Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. 2:05, 8:30. "Around the World," Joan Davis, Kay Kyser. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 3:14, 9:14. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 2:12, 8:12.
Orpheum: "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker, Jeff Donnell. 2:20, 8:05. "Paris After Dark," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 3:25, 9:10.
Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin. 3:10, 8:25. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weismuller, Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 7, 9:50.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. "The Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway.
Fellsway: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
NATICK—Colonial: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," John Carradine, Margo. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. James Craig. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Good Old Days," She's for Me," Grace McDonald, David Bruce. 2, 8.
Strand: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:08, 8:24.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Bros. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 2:09, 7:54. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 3:45, 9:27.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "They Came to Blow Up America."
Coolidge: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Susan Peters, Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall, Mary Astor, Susan Peters.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 A. M., State 11:15 A. M.
Rosalind RUSSELL Brian AHERNE
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Germans Mass for Showdown at Nettuno—Tokyo Alarmed by American Gains

Continued from Page 1

American evacuation hospital, killing 26 and wounding 43 persons, including United States nurses, front dispatches said. The hospital was plainly marked and lay a mile from any military target.

Fatalities included 2 nurses, 4 doctors, 4 wounded soldiers, and 16 enlisted men of the hospital unit.

Nineteen German planes were shot down.

American and British troops further consolidated their positions in the beachhead, and the Germans strengthened their force thrown around the invasion area. Patrols were active, but there were no major land attacks by either side, headquarters added.

Grim fighting continued in the streets of Cassino to the east and the mountains around the town. Despite fierce attacks by Americans who have nearly surrounded the town, the Nazis still held three quarters of it, and had kept open a corridor to their rear lines.

American units have pushed within 100 yards of the summit of Mt. Cassino west of the town, the Algiers Radio said. The famous Benedictine Monastery rises on the crest of the hill.

Five hundred Germans have been captured by United States troops in the Cassino area.

The Germans threw strong relays of bomb-carrying Focke-Wulfs over the beachhead, and American fighters intercepted them. Some dropped bombs on Allied troops, but most of the formations were broken up before reaching their objectives.

Headquarters disclosed the Germans had used flame throwers, tanks, and other weapons in their last major effort against the beachhead— an attack on Feb. 5 west of Cisterna.

Twenty-four German planes and two gliders were shot down during the day in all Italian operations, against loss of five Allied ships.

Heavy artillery barrages continued in the Cassino area, but field reports said the intensity of street fighting in the town itself slackened, with troops of both sides wearied by battle.

Washington View:

Germans Have Won Initiative in Italy

A member of the Allied High Command in Washington reported that Anglo-American forces in the beachhead south of Rome are losing the initiative "to a certain extent," but "pessimistic expectations about our being driven into the sea" are unwarranted.

"Everything hasn't gone according to the book," he said, "but it's not all lost either."

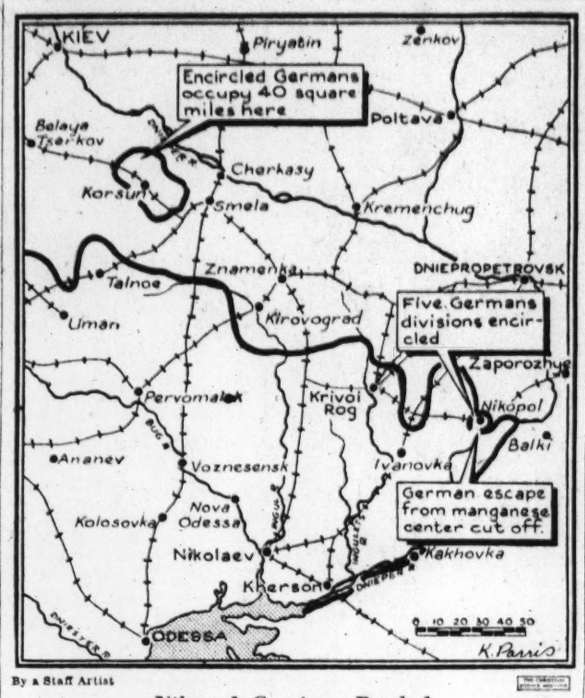
He said operations started splendidly with complete surprise to the enemy.

The objective was to cut the two main roads running from Rome to the enemy front lines to the south and southeast, but in this, the officer said, "there has been some disappointment, and the initiative tends now to pass to a certain extent to the Germans."

Why the forces in the beachhead did not push on 30 to 40 miles inland will be answered when all the facts are known, he added.

He gave one hint, though, by talking of the freedom with which Russian and German commanders may use their forces to take a long chance—and the lack of freedom available to British and American commanders when they may have to risk grave setbacks.

Much of the difficulty encountered at the Italian beachhead was attributed to bad weather which has hampered aerial operations extremely and it was said that an improvement in the weather would bring a great improvement in Allied chances to recoup the position.



By a Staff Artist

Nikopol Garrison Bottled

Skillful trapping of German forces in the great mining area of the Dnieper Bend has placed three Nazi groups in a precarious situation. One of these is the Nikopol garrison, which has been bottled up by the latest advances of General Malinovsky's army.

London Critical:

Allied Caution In Italy Questioned

Growing disappointment over the situation developing around the Anzio beachhead in Italy was reflected in London newspaper editorials suggesting that perhaps the Allies may have been overcautious about pushing forward after initial landings.

"By contrast with the breathtaking Russian successes," said the Daily Herald, "Italy is a disappointment. . . . The initiative for a time has passed to the enemy. We do not yet know enough to criticize or account for this state of affairs. Yet the feeling cannot be resisted that prudence weighed too heavily in the scale and that greater boldness might have been rewarded."

The Times of London commented: "It has been asked whether opportunities have been missed during the first phase of the Italian operation. The real question raised has been concerned with the possibility, at the first onset, of ranging the country inland with light and mobile forces, which might eventually have been pushed back into the beachhead but not—it would at least seem credible—until they had sown destruction and confusion over miles of vital German communications."

Marshalls:

U. S. Loses 286 Men, Japan 8,122

American landing forces killed 8,122 Japanese during the Marshall Island invasions, the Navy said, while losing only 286.

American wounded total 1,148 and missing, 82. Japanese prisoners number 264, with no figure reported on the enemy's wounded.

The Navy, in a Pacific Fleet statement, said these casualty figures covered the period up to Feb. 6—seven days of fighting—and that it is expected the final figures will change little.

"I've never seen anything like that air and sea bombardment," said Commander Anthony Kimmins, British Royal Navy observer, who has been through the African and Sicilian campaigns.

Commander Kimmins said the fire was so accurate the ground troops had little to do but mop up.

Commander Kimmins, going ashore after the capture of the Roi air base and near-by dispersal and storage base of Namur, found "every square yard of ground churned and torn with debris."

Maj. Gen. Holland Smith, who directed Marine and Army ground troops in the Kwajalein operations, declared the invaders have severed supply arteries of the Japanese in the Marshalls.

"It is evident that Roi and Namur were used as starting points for the shipment of ammunition, fuel, and supplies throughout the Marshall Islands," he said.

Exploding ammunition magazines hurled into the air thousands of Japanese shells which had been kept there. Namur "was filled to the brim with torpedo heads, tens of thousands of shells, gasoline by the thousands of gallons, and fuel oil in concrete cisterns."

No operations reports were issued Feb. 6, other than the list of losses, plainly indicating that little remains except mopping up of scattered resistance. At least 21 of the more than 30 islands of the atoll, including the principal ones, have been completely conquered.

U. S. Subs:

Navy Announces Cisco and S-44 Lost

Loss of two American submarines, the Cisco and the S-44, was announced Feb. 8 by the United States Navy.

The submersibles both presumably were operating in Pacific waters, where American submarines have been taking a heavy toll of Japanese shipping.

Their losses raises to 19 the number of American undersea craft lost since the war started. Against those losses, United States submarines have sunk, probably sunk or damaged 572 Japanese vessels, including warships.

Hitler Offers Prizes For Better Weapons

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 8

A DNB radiocast from Berlin said Hitler has offered prizes to the German people for inventions to help improve Nazi weapons, ammunition and implements for the armed forces or to "save labor, raw material and power."

A Hitler decree quoted by DNB announced that the first or the "Fritz Todt Prizes" would be conferred today, anniversary of the passing of the Nazi engineer, and on Sept. 4, the anniversary of his birth. The radiocast was reported by the Office of War Information.

Paramushiro:

American Warships Steam Homewards

The first United States naval force to attack Japanese home territory was reported steaming safely homeward, leaving the flustered enemy on Paramushiro Island's Kurabu Point firing harmlessly into the air and sea and along their own beaches.

The report appeared to disprove a Japanese communiqué, quoted by the Vichy Radio as saying that American forces had landed in the Kurile Islands.

The Nazi-controlled French station gave no details and its radiocast might have been a garbled account of a raid upon those strategic steppingstones between the center of Japan and the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Russia:

Soviet Forces Capture Kikopol

The Red Army has liquidated the German bridgehead at Nikopol driving the Germans from their last stronghold east of the Dnieper River, and has captured the city of Nikopol itself on the right bank of the river, Moscow announced.

In a four-day offensive, the Russians "inflicted heavy defeat on seven enemy infantry divisions," said an order of the day by Marshal Stalin, radiocast from Moscow.

Mines of the Nikopol area produce most of the manganese, a steel-hardening element, that has been used by the German war machine. Hence the defenders of the area have fought bitterly to retain their hold.

To the Northwest of Nikopol, the First and Second Ukrainian Armies under Gens. Nikolai Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev reduced the Nazi-held Cherkasy pocket to approximately 40 square miles by capturing five fortified towns within its outer fringe.

The Russians planted their artillery within shelling range of German airfields which heretofore had offered the sole means of escape to survivors of the 100,000 troops originially penned in here.

On the northern end of the 1,200-mile-long front, troops of Gen. M. M. Popov's Second Baltic Army captured 80 settlements north and northwest of Novosokolniki, a Russian communiqué said, and posed an immediate threat to the German-held Pskov-Warsaw trunk railway.

Germans Dig In To Hold Nikopol

Nikopol's defenders resorted to every device to stop the Soviet onslaught. They were fighting with dug-in tanks and self-propelled guns at the city's approaches, but were outflanked at every point, the communiqu° said. Five outlying villages were overrun as the Russians entered the eastern suburbs, among them Novo-Pavlovka, three miles from Nikopol's center. Rail escape routes are in the hands of the Russians, and Red Army artillery is shelling main highways to the west, the communiqué disclosed.

A front-line dispatch said great disorder prevailed in bottled-up Nikopol, with streets clogged with loaded trucks and the cars of German officers as the Russians cut off the garrison from escape to the west while on the east other Red Army units battered their way into the city.

The dispatch reported German troops were trying in vain to escape across the mud flats of the Dnieper south and southwest of Nikopol.

Low-flying Stormoviks continuously raked the streets of the city.

Captives declared the German Command in Nikopol was cut off in the same manner as the five divisions to the east.

The newspaper Izvestia told of the plight of the Germans in the upper end of the Dnieper Bend where the Russians are closing their steel ring around what remains of 10 divisions and at the same time handing heavy defeats to German forces trying to reach them from the outside.

On the northern end of the long front, Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army was hammering further into Estonia and dislodging the Germans from positions east of Lake Peipus.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Front About Finland

White arrow pointing down Finland shows the direction in which Axis forces can flank the westward moving forces of the Russians (indicated by black arrows). Russia is making great efforts to force Finland out of the war.

Nazi Secret Weapon: Gas-Filled Rocket

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 8

Another alleged German "secret weapon"—a rocket shell covering the target with a blanket of heavy gas ignited by an incendiary bomb—was described today in a Zurich dispatch to the Dagens Nyheter.

The dispatch, quoting a technical expert living in Germany, said the shell could be fired from a rocket gun at great distance and the gas, inflammable but not poisonous, would be touched off by a fire-bomb dropped by plane.

The story said the weapon had been used on a limited scale against the Russians at Sevastopol, but gave no indication of its effectiveness.

Finland:

Retribution Coming, Soviet Declares

The Russians have served notice on Finland that the bombing of Helsingfors Feb. 6 is only a prelude to what is to come.

"The hour of retribution is coming," declared an editorial in the Government organ Izvestia. "Soon the Finns will regret that the war is continuing. But if they don't regret now they will regret doubly tomorrow.

"The day before yesterday the wings of Soviet planes appeared over Helsingfors, the Finnish capital, and destructive bombs were dropped. Let the ruins of Helsingfors fall upon the heads of the Fascist rulers."

Air Over Europe:

Flying Fortresses Attack Frankfurt

United States Flying Fortresses attacked targets in Frankfurt, Germany, after the RAF's Mosquito fleet had struck at unspecified objectives in Western Germany for the sixth time in seven nights.

The daylight raids apparently were aimed at the invasion coast of Northern France.

In addition to bombing Western Germany, RAF night raiders attacked enemy airfields in Northern France, a British Air Ministry communiqué said. The overnight operations were carried out without loss.

South Pacific:

Dutch East Indies Target of Bombers

Japanese air and supply bases from Tanimbar Islands in the Netherlands East Indies to Kavieng, New Ireland, along a 1,450-mile front, took heavy poundings in Allied aerial attacks reported by the Allied High Command.

Eighty-one tons of bombs, the heaviest load of all the raids, were dropped by Liberator heavies on Momote airdrome and nearby supply areas in the Admiralty Islands northeast of New Guinea.

In the Cape Gloucester area on the northwest coast of New Britain, American Marines extended patrols across Borgen Bay to range in the vicinity of Cape Gauffre and as far as six miles south of the bay.

On the northeast New Guinea coast, the Wewak supply area was attacked by escorted Boston medium bombers which destroyed more than 30 enemy barges and a 2,000-ton freighter believed loaded with troops, and set two small cargo vessels and a corvette afire. The Wewak area has been hit four successive days, with more than 400 tons of bombs dropped.

Japanese installations in the Madang supply area were plastered with 68 tons of bombs.

Thailand:

U. S. Liberators Bomb Bangkok

U. S. 14th Air Force Liberators poured three tons of bombs on an ordnance plant at Bangkok, Capital of Thailand, Feb. 5, starting many fires, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

Medium Mitchell bombers flew into French Indo-China Feb. 6, destroyed railroad bridges and trains, strafing industrial buildings, and blowing up a locomotive at Dong Hoi, the communiqué added.

Revised reports on the sea sweep Feb. 5 off the southeast coast of China by Liberator and Mitchell bombers indicate that 5 freighters were sunk, 2 probably sunk, and 2 others damaged for a record of one day's bag.

Yugoslavia:

Germans Capture Station in Perusic

German troops have wrested the railway station of Perusic on the Belgrade-Split railway from its Partisan defenders after a two-day battle, a communiqué from the Yugoslav Army of Liberation acknowledged.

The Nazis were rushing reinforcements to what apparently was developing into a major battle between Perusic, 80 miles south of Zagreb in the Croatian Province of Lika, and the Adriatic Sea.

Marshal Josip Broz (Toto) announced that a "well-known Mohammedan commander" had come over to the Partisan cause with 3,000 armed men.

Nazis Contest Every Inch Of Ground on Allied Front

Continued from Page 1

the Balkans and some from Northern Italy.

The value of the recent period of free use of the roads by transport columns, enabling them to travel in the daytime as well as nights, is accentuated by the fact that efficacy of the railroads has been reduced by past Allied air bombardment.

It has to be remembered, however, that the lull in these attacks such as bad weather imposed can be put to profitable use by repair gangs working on damaged installations. It has also given opportunity for the Germans to increase their pool of strategic reserves in Northern Italy against future contingencies.

By bringing in troops to the Italian Peninsula from places where they are not immediately required elsewhere in Europe, the Germans could plan leaving the number of occupational troops in Northern Italy unreduced, and at the same time cut down the demands on forces heavily engaged on the southern front.

Indeed by this procedure they could perhaps see the way to give those forces substantial reinforcement and continue withstanding the pressure the main Fifth Army is exerting.

They also could expect to augment transport resources from troops on that front who at present are largely dependent on thousands of horses and were deprived of vital motor transport by General Kesselring's sudden need to rush troops to the bridgehead after the surprise Allied landings at Anzio.

Of course, it isn't only the Germans who have taken advantage of the improved flying weather. The 120 bomber and fighter sorties the Germans flew over the bridgehead were opposed by a large number of Spitfires and Seahawks which broke up formation after formation and prevented most of them from reaching their objective.

Yesterday 19 of these enemy aircraft were destroyed against our four—the biggest bag since Jan. 28 when 21 Nazis were shot down.

MacArthur's Stand In Politics Asked

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 8 (AP)—Australian admirers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur would like to have him clarify his presidential feelings.

The Melbourne Sun, representative of the powerful Murdoch press, said editorially Feb. 7:

"It's easy to appreciate a soldier's disinclination to break his silence every time his name is asked for political ends. The Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific is a matter of very real interest to Australians, who would welcome an early declaration to end the ambiguous situation."

No Cut in Gasoline Rations Seen in Immediate Future

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Both the Office of Price Administration and the Petroleum Administration for War made it plain Feb. 4 that they foresee no necessity for trimming gasoline rations in the current quarter to end March 31.

Spokesmen for the Petroleum Administration said that despite an "extremely tight" supply situation, particularly on the East Coast, the country's motorists are driving within quotas. There is no present indication, they added, that quotas will have to be reduced.

Marines Had Walkover In Roi Beach Landing

Continued from Page 1

later they are blasted out. Our casualties so far have been moderate.

The road we have walked in the short tour permitted by battle limits is scarcely recognizable as the main island highway. Few buildings are left standing, none undamaged. The concrete radio station was badly battered.

From 15 to 20 Japanese planes, including some bombers, were burned and wrecked on the Roi field. Two hangars, including one still in construction, had been hit by bombers and the runways have many holes.

No Green Thing Left

What trees are left standing are blackened with smoke. There appears not a green thing left. Burned grass gives off a cloying smell similar to sugar cane.

A number of Japanese prisoners were taken in the course of the fighting.

One of them said that Friday's bombing and shelling were terribly demoralizing to the defenders and he does not see why Japan doesn't quit the war.

One officer intimately connected with planning the Kwajalein attack said: "When we passed into the Marshalls area without submarine or air opposition I figured one of three things. First, the Japanese had nothing there; second, they had very little there and were conserving it; third, they had decided to draw a new line closer to the empire.

"What we have found here, coupled with the Japanese Government's statements regarding the untenability of Rabaul make me think now that my third surmise is correct."

No Ships Lost

The Japanese were supposed to have nearly 100 submarines available for use against our tremendous Task Force. So far the Navy has not announced a single ship loss.

The absence of air opposition can be more readily understood. Despite our handicap in the lack of fields we have put the enemy's air facilities into disuse.

Carrier planes and naval shelling also weakened the Japanese in this respect. Co-ordination of all efforts, plus the unbalancing of the opponent and hitting an interior vital position, has resulted in the blitz we have been watching for the last two days. As one official put it: "We have found the key to atoll warfare."

Japan's Defeat in Marshalls Throws Defense Out of Gear

Continued from Page 1

nese estimate of American reluctance to push ahead also must be scaled down.

They undoubtedly counted on the cost of us of taking such a position as Kwajaleine as one of their surest protections. The cost was undoubtedly high in terms of powder and shells and bombs expended. But its cost to us in human terms must have been the greatest shock of the war to Japan. They had every reason from past experience in comparable operations to be able to impose upon us a ratio of three to one in their favor or at least one to one. But what they actually lost in fatalities was nearly 30 to our one—8,122 against 286.

They know, as we must, that we scarcely can expect to repeat a degree of swift and precise success such as that at Kwajaleine. Every favorable factor, beginning with surprise, aided us. But if we can achieve such complete success even once, it means that further steps, which before would have been considered prohibitive, are suddenly conceivable.

Philippines Are Nearer

A drive through the mandated islands for which the Marshalls are the opening move has been studied for years by naval experts. They always have recognized the possibility of success. But they also have assumed costs in time and equipment and life far exceeding what happened at Kwajaleine. This puts the problem of pushing through the Carolines and the Mariannas in a ne wperspective. The Philippines are months nearer today in the light of the Navy's casualty figures than they were yesterday.

And directly on top of that result American naval forces dare, for the first time, to steam within shelling range of Japan itself. Paramushiro is not a part of Japanese conquest. It always has been Japanese soil. It is Japan itself. It has been reached and hit now—not only by long-range bombers, but also by American surface vessels. It is nearly a thousand miles north of the main, thickly inhabited parts of the Japanese Archipelago. But it is Japan. The Japanese Fleet is no longer able to defend its own home islands from our naval forays.

Judging from what happened in the Marshalls, we can have it when we choose to send a comparable force against it. We may not choose, but the ability to do so signalizes a major shift westwards in the scope of American naval power.

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Finns Advised by Friends To Decide Peace Policy

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—Finland is predominently in the news today as Russian threats of the further destruction of that country follow the recent air bombardment of its Capital, and friends among the Allies and neutrals advise the Finns to abandon their wait-and-see diplomacy in time in order to secure the most favorable peace terms.

Finland today, according to a recent reliable neutral report, is a disillusioned country where even peace talk is immediately dismissed with the remark that Finns don't reckon war in weeks or years but simply accept war as an unassailable fact.

Among the general population there is a feeling that "after such a long struggle for freedom and such tremendous sufferings the Finns cannot lose in the end."

The Finnish soldier has little faith in the German soldier, for though much impressed by the quality of German war equipment at the beginning the Finns found the Germans little good at the type of warfare required in the remote north.

Vast Gap in Ideals

Further they soon discovered little that was common in ideals between themselves and the German Nazis. Today the Finns are poor . Restaurants serve neither butter nor sugar, all foodstuffs are severely rationed, textiles are unpurchasable, but worst of all is the housing shortage.

The new session of the Finnish Parliament, which began on Feb. 1, will be called upon to make decisions vital to the future of Finland—in fact even continuation of the present no-policy may itself help toward far-reaching results.

Finland has long done no fighting against Russia, been a passive partner of Germany, inactive, waiting for a decision in the field. But Russia's new advances in the Baltic States may soon make it master of Estonia, opening the way to domination of the North Baltic Sea with serious consequences for Finland's future. Hence the present Russo-German battle for the Baltic States is being carefully and fearfully watched by the Finns.

The Soviet Union followed up its last week-end air bombing of Helsingfors by a Tass Agency denial of any Russo-Finish peace moves afoot and by a violent anti-Finnish attack in Izvestia, official Soviet Government organ.

"The ruins of Helsingfors will fall on the heads of the fascist rulers of Finland," the article states. "Soon, very soon, the Finns will have occasion to repent that the war has lasted so long."

Meanwhile, through the press friends of Finland in the Western democracies and neutrals are urging the Finns to change their foreign policy and be more explicit.

To this advice the Hufvudstads-Bladet, Helsingfors newspaper, replied last week end that Finland is willing to accept a peace which guaranteed its liberty, independence and rights, but adding, "Our adversary, however, hasn't by word or deed given the slightest indication that he is ready to consider such an agreement with Finland."

Change in Premiership

While the Stockholms Tidningen commented on Feb. 4 that if the Soviets' "best terms available afford as little security as the last, it is incorrect to say a wait-and-see policy is likely to increase Finland's difficulties."

Latest reports from Helsingfors that Vaino Tanner, Finnish Social Democrat and Minister of Finance, has taken over the Premiership from Prof. Edwin Linkomies, even though but temporarily, is unhelpful from the viewpoint of peace.

For Mr. Tanner is strongly opposed by the Soviet Union which refuses to discuss peace with any Finnish Government of which he is a member.

Mr. Tanner favors the wait-and-see policy, still hanging on to the hope of German military recovery. Professor Linkomies, on the other hand, is a moderate conservative who has apparently concluded that Germany is losing the war and Finland should make peace with Russia.

Perhaps Mr. Tanner's appointment was only because he is a "strong man" who could take over affairs so as to prevent a panic in Helsingfors following the bombing—that is one explanation, but it doesn't improve the situation.

From Line to Engineering Assistants

Scores of Tests Taken From Burdened Electrical Experts

Dorothy Nebraska, newly titled Engineering Assistant, center, works at her desk with its tiers of meters, aided by two new girls, in the unusual department just established by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., at its radio tube division in Emporium, Pa. Literally scores of tests have been taken off the shoulders of electrical engineers at this plant by Miss Nebraska and 18 others.

De Gaulle Group Recognition Expected

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anglo-Saxon recognition of the Algiers "Committee of National Liberation" as France's provisional Government appears to be imminent.

Since the British Prime Minister met Gen. Charles de Gaulle at Marakesch (French Morocco), the pending negotiations between the Free French regime and the American and British Governments have taken a decidedly favorable turn.

Washington and London have received assurances on the part of the Free French leader that he has no intention whatever to establish a personal regime after France's liberation, that for the constitution of the national assembly democratic methods will be scrupulously applied, and that, while the French traitors will be punished by legal procedures, no rule of terror will be allowed to take place.

Extended recognition of the Algiers regime by America and Britain represents a great personal success for General de Gaulle. It is a matter of controversy whether General de Gaulle's "stubborness" and "difficult character" eventually proved to be an asset or a liability for the French cause.

Positions of Allies

The Allies would certainly have been much more favorably disposed for a more tractable personality and relations between the Allies on one side and Washington and London on the other would not have passed through so many stormy vicissitudes. But, on the other hand, a French leader bowing to Allied pressure would have been considered by his countrymen as an "Anglo-American tool" and would soon have been swept away by the rising tide of French national self-consciousness.

The fate of Gen. Henri Giraud who, after his trip to Washington, had to disappear from the political scene is highly significant in this regard. It has not always been understood in the Allied countries that General de Gaulle is the chief, not the "Führer," of a revolutionary movement and that in order to lead he has to keep step with his forces.

The "Consultative Assembly" which was constituted by the decree of Sept. 17, 1943, and which actually met in November, has developed to become the most important factor in France's renascent political life.

Those who believed that an assembly of yes-men would be easily handled by the "Committee of Liberation" were soon to know better.

The prerogatives of the Assembly, as established by the decree of September 1943, were very limited. The "Committee" had to consult the "Assembly" but was by no means obliged to follow their advice.

Assembly Active

Actually, the members of the "Assembly," led by the delegates of the "Resistance" inside France, knew how to impose their will on the executive. During the few weeks of their first session the "Consultative Assembly" appropriated the prerogatives of a parliament, supervised the "Committee," initiated numerous reforms and frequently was highly critical of the "Government's" policy.

Since the arrival of the delegates of the "Consultative Assembly" the political picture in Algiers has completely changed and—from the liberal and progressive point of view—brightened.

It was after his unsatisfactory meeting with the resistance delegates that General Giraud's role was limited to be merely military.

The "Committee" was completely re-shuffled.

The supremacy of the civil power over the military was firmly established.

The "purge" of pro-Vichy and pro-Nazi Frenchmen was undertaken.

The first budget was voted.

And the first steps for the reform of the French empire were initiated.

By scrapping the "Committee's" plan for a French interim regime after the liberation, the "Assembly" made it known that they wanted full democratic rights for the French people and that they wanted them at the earliest possible moment. General de Gaulle is still the recognized leader of the French resistance movement and he will certainly be the president of the first provisional government.

But the "Assembly" have not hesitated to express strong criticism of his actions and to go their own way whenever they had to disagree with their chief.

Although the delegates of the "Assembly" have not been chosen by popular vote, general elections to be held in France after the liberation are likely to enlarge France's political representation but not to modify considerably the present balance of political forces.

With the recognition of the Algiers set-up as a French interim regime, only the first step toward French reconstruction has been made. The danger of actual civil war in France has been mitigated, but the men who take the wheel will have to steer their country through dangerous waters. It is only after the German defeat that the full extent of Nazi exploitation of France will be visible.

British and French Sign Two Agreements

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 8

Two new wartime agreements—financial and mutual aid—were signed today by the British Government and the French Committee of National Liberation, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons.

The rate of exchange was fixed at 200 francs to the pound sterling.

The mutual aid agreement provides that each party should furnish the other free of cost "with all military assistance which it is best able to supply for the joint prosecution of the war."

Sir John said the French Committee also "confirmed its readiness to assume responsibility for advances made by His Majesty's Government to the former French national committee under terms of an agreement between the Prime Minister and General Charles de Gaulle July 8, 1940."

King of Arabia Said to Favor U. S. Oil Line

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Strong indication that Ibn Saud, ruler of Saudi Arabia, will approve the proposal to lay a long oil pipe line from the Persian Gulf to the Eastern Mediterranean came from Saudi Arabian officials in Cairo yesterday.

A member of that country's Legation said the King had been aware of negotiations in the United States for several months, and probably would give his consent provided suitable returns were made in the form of goods for development of the country.

A Legation official said the deal, if consummated, would make Saudi Arabia one of the biggest oil-producing countries in the world.

[Secretary Ickes has announced that the Petroleum Reserves Corporation plans to build a 1,250-mile pipe line in Arabia under an agreement with the Arabian-American Oil Company and the Gulf Exploration Company to reach Arabian and Kuwait oil reserves. The cost is estimated at from $130,000,000 to $165,000,000. Senator E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma declared yesterday the construction plan was a "treaty" which needs approval of Congress.]

Both officials and oil men in the Middle East professed a lack of knowledge of details of the proposal, including size of the pipe line or location of its Mediterranean outlet, which presumably would be Alexandria.

Expert opinion was expressed that the line could be completed in six months if it were the subject of an all-out effort. This would require a big quantity of special desert equipment, as the line would cross an area seldom traversed by man. Most of the route is covered by soft, shifting sand, requiring special vehicles with huge soft tires.

Only one oil field now is working in Eastern Arabia, but drilling has been done at another, and a third discovered. The three fields are hundreds of miles apart along the Persian Gulf.

Lack of transportation is the present difficulty, but a pipe line would place Saudi Arabian oil on an excellent competitive basis in postwar Europe.

The belief that Ibn Saud would agree to a pipe line is strengthened by his known desire to build up the country. The line would open the interior of Arabia, even to the Arabs, since it would require the building of roads.

The King is known to want goods and supplies more than money. It is recalled here that he was very friendly to Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce when the Commandant of American Army Forces in the Middle East visited Saudi Arabia in December.

Briton Finds German Morale At High Mark Despite Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—German morale is astoundingly good in the face of adverse factors, a British military official told correspondents yesterday in a survey of various aspects of the war.

Three years ago captured Germans had been arrogant and domineering, he recalled. Those taken today, while not arrogant as a rule, neither were they servile. They behaved very well, he said, and fought magnificently with little ammunition and little aircraft.

He had hoped, even expected, he said that during the air raids and blackouts a German underground might have shown its hand. But that had not developed. The German civilians seemed to be enduring bombings with an unbelievable stamina.

German morale, he pointed out, was sustained by two factors: Dr. Joseph Goebbels' propaganda of a secret weapon that at the last moment would turn the tide; and hope for dissension among the Allies. The spreading of rumors that play into the hands of the Nazi propaganda machine are self-inflicted wounds, he emphasized.

This military expert did not see jet propulsion planes, despite their tremendous potentiality, as a winning war weapon in this war. Though high and fast they have a small bomb load and are not useful as escorts. He suggested that mechanically perfecting them, training pilots and crews to use them, would take many months.

Finland Warned by Hull To Make Peace With Allies

Continued from Page 1

proach to Moscow. And the London paper, which frequently speaks with governmental authority, denounces those Fnnish superpatriots who still dream of cutting a greater Finland out of Russia.

The Russians reported that Finland was trying desperately to get Hitler's ear in an urgent plea for more German assistance. Instead of more help, however, the prospects were that Finland might get less since the Nazis, hard pressed in Russia and Italy and pinned down in the West, need more not less manpower at home. That would leave Finland even less protected than at present should the Russian juggernaut turn north.

Helsingfors Feb. 6 and 7

Force raids on Helsingfors Feb. 6 and 7—with the possibility that some of those planes were American made—emphasizes the tight spot Finland is in.

Stockholm, which carried the first stories today of the latest American suggestion to Finland, said that Helsingfors had initiated the exchange, wanting to find out what Americas position would be should the Germans move out. The answer, according to these dispatches, was given a few days ago. While couched in diplomatic language, it was, as Secretary Hull confirmed today, a sharp reminder to Finland that the United States could do nothing as long as it remained at war with Britain and Russia.

The Finnish task now is—if it is not too late—to take the best terms possible from Russia. But the Germans are still there. And that constitutes Finland's dilemma.

Pope Protests Church Entry

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Armed Fascist guards forced their way into St. Paul's basilica, about a mile outside the wall of Rome, on Feb. 3, thereby violating the Vatican's extraterritoriality rights, the Vatican Radio said last night.

The radiocast, quoting the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano, said a "formal strong protest" has been filed over the violation of these rights, "guaranteed by solemn treaties." Thirteen buildings in Rome, besides Vatican City, enjoy the rights, placing them out of the jurisdiction of local and state authorities.

Describing the forced entry into St. Paul's, one of the four major basilicas in the world, the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten said the Fascist police, ignoring protests of the rector, searched the church from cellar to roof and arrested 64 persons.

The police were under the command of Pietro Caruso, old-line Fascist recently appointed as new Police Prefect in the Capital, the Vatican radiocast said.

The Vatican announcement did not say why the Fascists forced their way into the Basilica. Reports reaching London from neutral countries, however, have said the Fascists were looking for Italian officers and Jews reported hiding in the vicinity.

The Nazi-controlled Rome Radio said that among those found hiding in a "college" in Rome was a General named Monti, who reportedly was arrested along with 4 officers, 9 Jews, 2 policemen, and 48 young Italians trying to evade German labor conscription.

Japanese Steamer Sinks Near Kyushu

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Japanese passenger steamer Suisui Maru foundered with 700 persons aboard Feb. 6 near Kagoshima and 500 of them are missing, the German news agency DNB said Feb. 7, in a radiocast recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Kagoshima is a major port of Kyushu, southernmost of the main Japanese islands. The cause of the ship's sinking was not stated. It might have struck a mine or been torpedoed.

Air Bases in Britain Cost £615,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Some impression of the huge scope of the new works required for the combined Anglo-American air offensive is afforded by the recent announcement that they call for a capital expenditure of over £615,000,000.

Nearly @120,000,000 of this is being spent on airfields and depots for the USAAF. The United States Government is bearing its share of those costs, contributing about £10,000,000. The amount provided by Great Britain is £605,000,000. In finance as in the field, Britain and the United States are working together.

British 'New Money' Proposed

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 (CP)—Establishment of a new financial technique in the British Commonwealth to lead the world into an era of peace and prosperity was urged last night by Lord Sempill, member of the British House of Lords.

Under the plan he outlined in an address prepared for delivery to the Ottawa Board of Trade, the Government would spend "new money," issued "interest free" by the banks as agents for the Government.

"Substantial improvements are called for in the economic system, not only of the Empire and Commonwealth but of the world, and it will indeed be appropriate that British people who have contributed so much to world advancement should lead in the founding of a new technique in economic and monetary policy," Lord Sempill said.

Under a revised monetary system, he added, it would be one of the main functions of the Treasury to put into circulation without creating a debt sufficient new money to balance the increase in goods and services resulting from full utilization of manpower and materials.

The mutual-aid and lend-lease plans developed during the war could be extended after the war to help win the peace, he suggested. Internally, the problem was to equalize purchasing power with production, he added.

Brotherhood Week Plans Announced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Need of a more harmonious relationship among the various religious and racial groups of the United States as a necessary factor for an enduring peace will be stressed during the eleventh observance of Brotherhood Week, February 20-26, Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which is sponsoring the celebration, announced today.

Stressing the text "Brotherhood or Chaos; History Shall Not Repeat Itself," the observance will call for the enlistment of "all of the decent forces of our country to build a dike against the hatemongers," Mr. Clinchy said, warning that unless Americans are on their guard, hate movements similar to those arising after the last war will recur again.

Selection of a committee for Religious Book Week, May 7-14, to interest the lay reader in books with a religious background, also was announced by Mr. Clinchy. Specifications require that 50 books be chosen in each of the four groups, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Good-Will, 35 to have been published within the last 10 years and the other five to be "classics or books of continuing worth."

House Approves Mail Restrictions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Without discussion, the House yesterday unanimously approved and sent to the Senate a bill to impose strict controls on the use of postage-free "penalty" mail by executive agencies of the Government.

The bill by chairman Burch (D), of Virginia, of the House Post Office Committee, was drafted after extensive hearings before the committee and carries out recent recommendations of the Joint Economy Committee headed by Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia.

Penalty mail is official mail which carries in the stamp corner the familiar warning: "Penalty for private use to avoid payment of postage, $300."

The Committee noted that penalty mail for the fiscal year ended last June 30 represented $120,180,036 in estimated revenue at regular postal rates, and declared that the volume had increased over recent years to such an "alarming" extent that action was "imperative" to prevent abuse.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

French Agreeing in Algiers On Women's Vote After War

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When, after the liberation of their country, the French people will elect their "National Assembly," the women of France, for the first time in French history, will be admitted to vote in a general election. The definite scheme of the French postwar setup is still discussed in Algiers, but all parties and groups agree that from now on French women should have the same political rights as Frenchmen.

The French women have not won their right to vote by staging mass meetings and street manifestations. The "suffragette" movement has always been weak in France, and was even opposed by many intelligent women. They shunned the limelight of the political market-place and believed that in their feminine way, by working behind the scene and by influencing the men in power, they could do more to shape the destiny of their country than by throwing in their ballots with the men. Actually, women have always played a very important role in French politics.

Yet the breakdown and the occupation of France, the imprisonment and deportation of millions of Frenchmen, have put new and heavy responsibilities on the shoulders of the French women. Nobody who knows conditions inside France will doubt that the women of France have done more than their share in the defense of their country against the ruthless invaders. It is no exaggeration to say that without the participation of the women in the underground struggle the French movement of resistance would have broken down long since. Paul Simon, editor of the first French underground paper, Valmy, which began to appear in December, 1940, relates how the most dangerous missions of his underground organization were carried out by courageous women. They gaily risked their lives by stealing typewriters, paper, printers' ink from the offices of the German authorities.

Madame Albrecht Honored

The Germans have shown no mercy for the women they captured in underground activities. Hundreds have been executed, thousands have been jailed or deported. Recently, General Charles de Gaulle honored the memory of a most valiant French woman, Madame Albrecht, who—a new Edith Cavell—saved the lives of dozens of underground fighters and who continued her work until she was eventually executed by the Nazis.

In Algiers, provisional capital of France, French women are taking increasing part in all kinds of activities. "First lady" in Algiers—Madame Charles de Gaulle preferring to remain in the shadow—is Madame Marguerite Catroux, wife of the Fighting French officer and Governor General of Algiers. Madame Catroux has the official title of "inspector of the women's corps of the French Army," but everybody knows her under the name of "la générale." This middle-aged woman has an enormous working power and the field of her activities is vast. She heads, organizes, and supervises the "Volontaires Françaises," the French WAC organization. There are today almost 4,000 women volunteers in the French Army; the Algiers branch—by far the most important—is commanded by Maj. Alla du Mesnil, the British section by Capt. Hélène Terré. Among the recent recruits of the "Volontaires" is Mademoiselle Eve Curie, who, after having been commissioned as a lieutenant, has now arrived in Algiers. Women are particularly numerous in the military transmission service, being radio operators, telephonists, etc., with the armed forces. Besides this, hundreds of women have joined the corps of military nurses. The women naval corps, the French Waves, are under the command of Lieut. Françoise Driart, wife of Vice-Admiral Léon Driart. However, the number of French women who voluntarily joined the "Volontaires" is considered insufficient by the French High Command, and a decree for conscription of women is under consideration in Algiers.

Proxy for Underground

Top woman in the political field is Madame Andrée Simard, who is the only feminine delegate in the "Consultative Assembly," France's provisional parliament. Madame Simard is a French woman married to an outstanding Canadian surgeon. She is the leader of numerous French women's organizations in this British dominion. In the election law for the "Consultative Assembly," the 800 Fighting French organizations—the resistance movement abroad—were supposed to send four delegates to Algiers who would be picked out by the "Committee of National Liberation" from a list submitted by the organizations. Madame Simard was chosen to become member of the delegation and to represent the numerous French women abroad who are devoted to the cause of Fighting France. For obvious reasons, no woman has been among the 40 resistance delegates from France who were smuggled out of the occupied country.

Influence From a Salon

French women have also contributed to the shifting of French North Africa to the Allied camp. The "salon" of Madame Stricker, whose husband is an important Alsatian doctor, has been a hotbed of anti-German and anti-Vichy activity, even under the Vichy administration. She is now anxious to smooth out relations between Anglo-American officers and their French hosts. The women of Algiers have always been less inclined to fall to Fascist enticements than many of their men. The Vichy administration had to take sanctions against many women teachers in Algiers' public schools who openly defied the Pétain government and who refused to preach to their children loyalty to the Marshal.

Many Women Leaders

Women occupy important posts in the Free French administration of North Africa. Mademoiselle Yvonne Daumarie and Mademoiselle Elizabeth de Mirebel have participated in the reorganization of the French Press and Information Service, which is headed by Henri Bonnet, Free French Commissioner of Information. Madame Scheer is chief of section in the Free French education service and takes care of the preparatory schools for young children. Her job is particularly difficult and her responsibility very great in a country where the bulk of the population is badly nourished and goes in rags. As an ever greater number of men are mobilized in the new French Army, women are increasingly replacing them and are taking part in numerous social and administrative activities.

There can be no doubt that women will play a great role in the political, social, and economic reconstruction of France after the war. The hardships of war and of Nazi occupation have contributed to prepare them for their new tasks.

Beads and buttons in the hands of Mrs. J. O. Glass become little figurines with character and animation, proceeds from the sale of which go steadily to the American Red Cross.

Buttons and Beads Earn Money for Red Cross

By Mabel Grey Gehring
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buttons and beads have been turning into bank notes lately in Cleveland, Ohio, and this is how:

Mrs. J. O. Glass was kept busy with social activities and her hobby—which was the collecting of buttons and beads—until the war. After that parties lost their appeal, hobbies seemed utterly unimportant, and over the radio came urgent reminders that everyone should do something to help. Earnestly desiring to make as large a contribution as possible to her country, Mrs. Glass said to herself, again and again, "If only I had some special talent."

One day while glancing casually at her collection she noted that a certain button looked very much like a miniature, ultra-modish hat. Following up that thought she tinted prim features on a round bead, placed the "hat" at a jaunty angle above it and all at once "saw something." Using only buttons, beads and fine wire, she soon had a tiny jointed doll dimpling at her from the table. (The little lady's white "satin" slacks were two long pearl "drops.")

Business Began Itself

Just then a friend came to call, saw the pretty modern miss, reached for her pocketbook, and insisted on doing business. That was the beginning of a new career for Mrs. Glass. She made another doll, and another, and still another, and the result was always the same. Those who saw the dainty figurines immediately wanted to buy them. They were worn as lapel ornaments, tied to lamp pulls, presented as gifts to collectors. Orders—for dozens of them—were soon coming in and gradually as months passed, hundreds of them were made and sold. The amount earned by them has now reached the astonishing total of more than $4,000 and every penny of it has been turned over to the Red Cross.

"The actual putting together of the dolls takes only 10 or 15 minutes," said Mrs. Glass, "but finding the right pieces for each one sometimes means a wait. This Indian, for example, I could not outfit completely until a small beaded ring appeared on the scene. That made his head band."

As she spoke I was studying the little figures. They were a fascinating lot, so varied in expression, so diverse in character. There was a demure Dutch maiden, her dress, including cap and apron, being made of bead trimming, a Mexican whose "serape" was a bit of passementerie, an Oriental bride behind a veil of seed pearl fringe.

There was also an amusing model of a ministrel show. The laughing faces of this group were done on jet beads and different bits of costume jewelry had been utilized to give the effect of musical instruments. The base viol was a blouse clip, the accordion was two octagonal buttons held close, the cymbals were a pair of earrings, the drum was a globular affair, encircled by brilliants. The conductor's baton was a jeweled hat pin.

Poodle in Collection

Standing beside them on the "stage" was a French poodle. Mrs. Glass showed me a string of creamy beads, saying, "When these were given to me I thought at first that nothing could be done with them. You see, each bead has three pronounced peaks. Just the other day, however, I suddenly saw something. I put a black dot under one peak, then one under the other, then I put one on the end of the third and there was my dog with upstanding ears and pointed nose."

A little later, as I rose to go, there was a ring at the outer door and Mrs. Glass came back from answering it carrying a pasteboard carton. "It is like this every day," she beamed. "People are so kind. They hear about me and bring me things. I am grateful, for without materials I could not continue. My own original stock is gone."

Peasant With Basket

She raised the lid of the box, and inside was a large, light brown button. Smilingly, with swift, expert fingers she fastened it on the head of an olive-complexioned doll, one wearing a full skirt of beaded lace. "Just her style," she observed, and then exclaimed, almost excitedly, "Oh, wait a few moments."

Among the odds and ends which had just arrived was a small bracelet dangling with colored charms, all made to resemble fruits. These she heaped on top of the tan "hat," causing it to look like a filled basket, then she bent up one of the bead arms to support the load, and there before my gaze was the picture of a peasant woman going to market!

I went toward home then, determined to search out every button, bead, and scrap of trimming in my possession. There was no reason for them to be lying idle now that so good a way had been discovered whereby they could go out into the world and do their bit.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

They Sent Me to Iceland, by Jane Goodell. (Ives Washburn, Inc. $2.75.)

Whatever term might best describe the service of Red Cross recreation workers overseas, Miss Goodell has made it clear that "glamorous" is not the word. If one word had to tell the story, we'd choose "valorous." Fortunately, this versatile young woman did not have to pack her story into just one word, and she has given us 248 pages chock full of exciting experiences. Against all odds, these Red Cross girls did what they set out to do. They succeeded in bringing a feeling of home ties and some good American fun to our fighting men in far-off Iceland.

Your Loving Mother, The Amusing Letters of a Bewildered Mother to Her Soldier Son, by Monte Sohn. (Dodd, Mead & Company. $2.)

"Your Loving Mother" would have to be, as the author confesses, a composite picture of all the bewildered mothers and fathers writing to their soldier sons, because surely no one person could be as bewildered as this! The book isn't quite so good as it promises to be. The laughs are spaced just too far apart to keep you turning the pages fast. But each time we thought we'd put the book down unfinished, a bit of humor would sparkle up at us from the page and coax us on.

Coupon Cookery, by Prudence Penny. (Murray & Gee, Inc., Hollywood, Calif. $1.50.)

Here are 218 recipes especially designed to cope with point rationing. Some of the recipes are followed by a sort of postscript labeled "Penny Tip," which, like most postscripts, seems just as important as the main business preceding it. And there are many other good tips throughout the book, although we don't subscribe to all it says about vitamins.

Favorite Recipes from America's Dairyland. Published by the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, Madison 2, Wisconsin. (Single copies sent free upon request.)

A glance at the colored illustrations and the luscious-sounding recipes makes one sigh for the good old days of unrationed butter, cheese, and heavy cream. However, in spite of rationing, some of these recipes can be managed even today—and what a treat those dishes will be!

Ball Stitch for Finishing Braided Rugs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the braiding of rugs so popular today, a little sewing hint may not come amiss. Watching a neighbor sew her well-made braids together, I noted she used a stitch different from that usually employed. I asked her about it, and she told me it was called ball stitch.

The needle is slipped under a fold at the edge of the braid, first on one side then on the other, back and forth—lacing the braids together, as it were. If the sewing is carefully done, the thread will show very little, if at all; and practically no wear comes on it. Moreover, drawing the braids close together makes the rug reversible. It seemed to me this was a hint well worth passing on.

E. M. E.

Davis Regains OWI Control; Aids of Sherwood Changed

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Elmer Davis today regained firm control of the Office of War Information as its overseas branch prepared to intensify its psychological warfare as an accompaniment of the Allied invasion of the European continent.

Mr. Davis' undisputed authority as Director, controlling both policy and personnel, is now re-established with the acquiescence of President Roosevelt.

In asserting his right, under a White House directive, to release three top OWI executives in New York and to return policy decisions from the New York branch to Washington head office, Mr. Davis has succeeded in overruling Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch and close friend and adviser of the President.

Thus a month-long intramural controversy, which brought appeals to the White House from both Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Davis, has ended in what is a substantial if not a complete Davis victory, although there are those who feel that Mr. Davis has weakened his position by the necessity of taking it to the White House at all.

Wider Responsibility

The OWI Director made this announcement:

"The Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information has very ably handled a gigantic and continually growing task throughout most of the world. In this work the New York office has played an outstanding part.

"Now, however, as the war in Europe approaches its decisive stage, the Overseas Branch undertakes heavier responsibilities than it has ever had to meet before. Military commanders in Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, and in the Far East rely on us for an intensification of psychological warfare against the enemy and we shall have to assume increasing obligations for information to the liberated areas. This task will require the most effective possible organization of our work.

"I have reached agreement with Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch, on the administrative measures which will enable the office to meet these responsibilities most efficiently. There has never been any difference of opinion between us as to the propaganda and information policies which should be pursued by OWI."

Changes in Personnel

The agreement which Mr. Davis reports he reached with Mr. Sherwood was to release three OWI officials whom Mr. Sherwood wanted to retain, and the assumption is that the White House told the two to compose their differences. This left Mr. Sherwood hardly any course other than to assent.

The removals affected James P. Warburg, Deputy Director for Propaganda Policy; Joseph Barnes, Deputy Director for Atlantic Operations, and Edd Johnson, Chief of the Editorial Board in New York.

Mr. Davis would not say that these executives were fired. They were. At least, they all say that they were asked to resign and did resign on request.

Under a revised administrative set-up, an Executive Director of the Overseas Branch and an Assistant Executive Director were appointed to work immediately under Mr. Sherwood.

Edward W. Barrett, former Chief of the OWI's News and Features Bureau, was named Executive Director, and Thurman L. Barnard, present head of the agency's Outpost Service Bureau, was appointed Assistant Executive Director.

Mr. Barrett, who becomes Executive Director under Mr. Sherwood, has just returned from a stay of several months in the Mediterranean and North African war theaters. Before entering the Government service he was Associate Editor of Newsweek. Mr. Barnard was a Vice-President of N. W. Ayer & Son, an advertising agency.

Mr. Sherwood, meanwhile, expects to make a brief trip to London to make final arrangements there, as Mr. Davis explained, "for expanded psychological warfare operations in consultation with military authorities and representatives of other Allied governments."

Women Gaining In Diplomacy

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Three British women now have full diplomatic status. The appointment of Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie as assistant to the Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy in Moscow, recently announced, was welcomed as indicating that the British Foreign Office was making a tardy effort to catch up with its Allies in practical recognition of the part women can play in diplomatic service.

The only other two women to be given diplomatic status so far are in Washington. They are Miss Mary Craig McGeachy, on the staff of the Public Relations Department of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Betty Gibbs, attaché there.

Well Prepared For Job

Britain's third woman to join the ranks of diplomatists has a Bachelor of Science degree in economics from London University. Since the war she has been working at the Ministry of Economic Warfare and in the Cabinet offices. She has studied the Russian language in her spare time.

Before the war she did research work and published "Medieval Post," a big collection of 15th-century letters of everyday folk.

No permanent civil service appointments are made during war, so the appointment is "temporary."

Women members in the British Commons long have been pressing for the appointment of women to foreign service. This century, they point out, has seen a revolution in the status of women among the nations now united against the Axis. It is no accident, they feel, that women of the United States, China, Russia and the British Commonwealth have achieved full social and political responsibility, while women of Germany, Italy and Japan have to be content to accept the spheres chosen for them by the totalitarian regime.

In immediate postwar years of reconstruction, it is felt that experienced women with full diplomatic status can render valuable service in assisting in restoration of devastated countries. In the welfare side of industry, in fields of social services and education, women's practical knowledge is essential.

Consular Service Next

Virtual absence of women from the foreign service of Britain alone among the great allied powers is an anomaly which Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, is being urged to consider in proposals for merging diplomatic and consular services, on which there will be parliamentary discussion in the near future.

In Soviet Russia women, as such, are not debarred from any occupation or profession for which their abilities qualify them. For a number of years Madame Kollontai has represented the Soviet Union in Sweden.

In the United States women have been able to enter foreign service since the consolidation of civil service in 1924. In modern China barriers based on sex have been removed so that Chinese women can now take their place with men in all fields of endeavor.

It is hoped, therefore, that Foreign Secretary Eden, who invited Madame Chiang Kai-shek to visit this country recently as China's most effective ambassador, will encourage appointment of women to other foreign service as China and allied nations have done. Meanwhile the appointment of Mrs. Stewart-Mackenzie to Moscow is welcomed as a pointer in this direction.

President Ponders Action On $2,315,200,000 Tax Bill

Continued from Page 1

much the competition for scarce consumers' goods. Even the reduction by taxation of one or two billions from this source would be of tremendous help, Treasury officials declare.

The other, and just as important object, is to help pay for the war now, while national income is swollen, instead of leaving it for postwar payment at a time of national demobilization and possible workers' idleness.

Administration spokesmen frequently have stressed the unfairness of receiving the present high national income at home, while soldiers are asked to make their sacrifices at the front, and then leaving the war debt to be paid off "by the soldiers" when they return from the battle.

A feature of the situation is the unanimity with which economists of the highest academic standing have urged higher taxes. Though present taxes already seem high to most persons, actually, on statistical average, they are somewhat less than those paid in Britain and Canada, it is estimated, even when state and local taxes are computed. Furthermore, the farm income is the highest in history, industrial workers are getting a larger take-home wage than ever before, and corporations are making aggregate higher profits, after taxes, now than at any other time, either in peacetime or wartime.

Willkie Asks More

Wendell L. Willkie moved to take the matter out of politics last week when he urged even higher taxes than the Administration had recommended.

Instead of the $10,500,000,000 asked by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie demanded $16,000,000,000.

But Republicans in Congress are as reluctant as Democrats to vote high taxes at any time, and particularly before an election.

In the House, Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, Republican ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, and in the Senate, conservative Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Finance Committee, both insist the nation cannot stand the sacrifice of higher taxes at present.

After deducting the amount lost from Social Security payments, the present tax bill reaches only about one-sixteenth of what Mr. Willkie urged upon Congress.

The House yesterday gave an unexpectedly high vote on the negative side when the final conference report on the tax bill was presented to it. The vote in favor of the conference report was 238, that against 101. Generally these bills go through with a rush, and the large number of negative votes indicated an undercurrent of uneasiness.

In the Senate the bill was approved without roll call.

Masaryk Calls At White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 — Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, saw President Roosevelt Feb. 4 and said afterward that he believed Russia had demonstrated good faith in the family of nations and that he was optimistic for the future.

Accompanied by Ambassador Vladimir Hurban, Mr. Masaryk called on Mr. Roosevelt briefly before returning to the seat of his government in London.

Asked his views of a speech in which Czech President Eduard Beneš appraised a new Czech-Russian treaty as guaranteeing Czech security, Mr. Masaryk replied:

"We are very close to Russia geographically and have to act accordingly. I am optimistic for the future."

Powder Metallurgy Described by Wulff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Metal ceramics, or powder metallurgy, is the process of mixing fine metallic powder, feeding it into a press, then firing it, like ceramic ware, into strong objects ready for use, explained Dr. John Wulff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a recent address here before the Royal Canadian Institute.

The new process, as demonstrated by Dr. Wulff, consists in making powdered metal by one of the following methods: electrolysis, reduction of metallic oxides, milling or atomizing. Then the fine powder is pressed into briquettes, the briquettes are sintered in a furnace, with the heat bringing about a fusion and recrystallization of the metals.

Five metals were fused in this way to make friction brages of extreme hardness, and those brakes now are being used on airplanes where, as at Guadalcanal, quick, short landings are necessary, he declared.

Churchill Willed $80,000 by Friend

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Sir Henry Strakosch, banker-economist who passed on last October, bequeathed Prime Minister Churchill $80,000 as "a token of friendship and gratitude for his and his wife's great kindness and hospitality," it was disclosed Feb. 5.

The estate, valued at about $9,818,000, was one of the largest disclosed recently by British records.

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa and a close personal friend, was left $40,000, and Minister of Information Brendan Bracken was bequeathed $10,000.

100 U. S. Navy Nurses Arrive at British Post

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—One hundred United States Navy nurses, the first to serve in Britain, have arrived here.

The unit is commanded by Lieut. Commander Mary Martha Heck of Cumberland, Md., a veteran of 25 years in the Navy Nurses Corps. A Navy hospital, soon to be opened in England, will be staffed by 65 doctors, four dentists and 500 to 600 hospital corpsmen in addition to the nurses.

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Air Wardens Send Waste Paper to War

(Phila. Evening Bulletin Photo)

Civilian Defense Volunteers throughout the country are aiding in the collection of vitally-needed waste paper. Philadelphia is one of the leading cities in this effort. Post Air Warden Rudolph A. Meich is shown unloading collected waste paper with the help of Juniors John Peart and Betty Purvis. Inset shows one of the important uses of waste paper. Protective bomb bands made from paper are being adjusted to lethal "eggs" which will soon splatter Axis strongholds. Help speed victory by speeding up your waste paper collection!

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Senate Again Turns Down States-Rights Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Operating with only the scantiest kind of a majority, Administration leaders today steered the Federal soldier ballot bill carefully through a closely-divided Senate toward a conference with the House.

By a vote of 45 to 41, the Senate turned down for a second time the Taft states-rights amendment, backed by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats. The Taft amendment would have authorized a Federal ballot only for absentee voters whose home states failed to make available, upon application, a lightweight state ballot.

The Administration promptly followed up this victory by getting Senate approval, 46 to 40, to add the Federal ballot plan to the House-approved states ballot measure.

With two radically different bills approved in respective Houses, the fight now settles down to a tug of war between the chambers in conference.

Earlier, the Administration leaders sought to gain vitally needed votes for their side by accepting yet another Republican sponsored amendment, this one coming from Senator Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan, providing that troops would get Federal ballots only after taking oath that they had not received a state ballot. This amendment was adopted 62 to 20.

Decisive Stage

The first real test of what promises to be the decisive stage of the long-drawn-out discussion, opdiscussion, opposed the Taft amendment on the ground that it would be unfair to require each member of the armed services to make individual application for a state ballot, and would be too cumbersome to administer.

With the Taft amendment out of the way, the Administration leaders then pushed the much amended Green-Lucas bill, setting up a dual balloting system, with Federal ballots made avaliable where state ballots cannot be obtained.

Of the 45 votes on the Administration side in the defeat of the Taft amendment, there were 34 Democrats, 10 Republicans and 1 Progressive.

Of the 41 votes for the Taft amendment there were 18 Democrats, drawn almost wholly from the South, and 23 Republicans.

Yesterday's debate in the Senate was inconclusive and consisted chiefly of parliamentary wrangles. Once or twice the Administration narrowly averted defeat by a margin of two or three votes. The whole struggle has turned into a shrewdly played game of cards, with the "trumps" distributed fairly evenly.

The states-rights advocates have one trump, in the form of a big House majority. The Administration has a couple of trumps, too: The slight margin in the Senate, and the background threat of a Presidential veto of an all-out state-rights measure.

The Senate went so far yesterday as to agree that if the proposed Federal ballot is finally adopted the soldiers must write in the names of the candidates, rather than scratch their ballots merely "Republican" or "Democrat." This was a concession to Republicans, who fear that soldiers will vote for Commander in Chief Roosevelt on a blank ballot, and mark all the other blank squares for Congressmen on the same ticket, giving Democrats an advantage.

The Senate yesterday finally completed the job of "perfecting" the Administration's compromise Green-Lucas version of the Federal ballot bill.

Majority leader Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, marshaled his strength for a final test today to obtain passage of the measure.

He will first seek to make it an amendment to the House-approved Eastland-Rankin, states-rights measure.

Bankhead Now for Extension Of Full Subsidies to June 30

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, leader of Senate opponents of the Administration's food subsidy policy, announced today he would amend his repeal bill to continue the present program of Government subsidies in full force until June 30.

As approved by the Banking Committee last month, the Bankhead bill would have directed Administrative agencies to start liquidating payments to farmers and food processors at once, with June 30 the deadline for completing the job.

Mr. Bankhead said he would offer the extension amendment because Congress has been forced to delay final action long beyond the date contemplated when he introduced the repealer last year, and because he believed the Commodity Credit Corporation and other agencies should have time to adapt themselves to a subsidyless program of consumer food price controls.

Conceding that the House, which voted in November to cut off the $1,500,000,000 subsidy system as of last Dec. 31, might balk at the extension, Senator Bankhead said he never had entirely agreed with House anti-subsidy leaders on the "sudden death" provision.

At the same time, the Alabaman expressed doubt that the Senate—still feuding over the soldier vote bill—could possibly dispose of the twin legislation to junk subsidies and continue the Commodity Credit Corporation by Feb. 17, the date on which the CCC expires unless it is continued by Congress.

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Silver Subsidy Is Again Under Fire in House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The perennial silver subsidy fight was on again today as the House began consideration of the Treasury-Post office appropriations.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York said he plans again to offer an amendment, as he did last year, to prohibit use of any part of the appropriation for administration of the Silver Act of 1934.

The Act pledged the Federal Government to purchase domestic silver until the Treasury stock amounts to one-fourth of the total monetary stock of the country (gold and silver) or the price of silver reaches $1.29 an ounce. The present price of silver is 77.11 cents an ounce.

Mr. Celler's bill fell by the wayside last year as part of a compromise by which Treasury silver was released for war industry and for commercial use.

"I certainly shall offer my amendment again," Mr. Celler said. "It served a purpose last year and conditions are far worse today than a year ago. Many metals like copper, lead and zinc, which are mined in conjunction with silver, are plentiful now and the argument that a bonus price for silver is necessary to encourage production of the other metals cannot be successfully maintained.

"Certainly there can be no justification for the outlandish price of 77.11 cents an ounce."

Mr. Celler said he is not against subsidies on principle but considers that each subsidy must justify itself and that he does not think that silver can qualify.

His position again will have the support of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, who in hearings before the House Appropriations Subcommittee referred to the silver purchase plan as a "glaring inequity."

Lutherans to Use Morgan Residence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Consent has now been given to the United Lutheran Church in America to use the former residence of J. P. Morgan at 27th Street and Madison Avenue for religious and church administrative purposes.

Although its proposed use was ruled contrary to the zoning law by Edward P. Leonard, Superintendent of buildings in Manhattan, the Board of Standards and Appeals has now declared its use for church purposes proper under the building regulations and the old Murray Hill covenant, after investigation by the Board's head, Harris H. Murdock, architect.

New plans for alterations have been approved, according to Harry M. Prince, architect and onetime Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Housing and Buildings, who represented the church at the hearings before the Board of Standards and Appeals.

The building will be used by the United Lutheran Church for its national headquarters and its Board of American Missions, Board of Social Missions, the National Lutheran Council, the Lutheran Welfare Council, the United Lutheran Synod of New York, the Committee for Lutheran World Action and the War Welfare Committee.

Kuo Gets UNRRA Post As Deputy Director

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—P. W. Kuo, Vice-Minister of Finance of China and Secretary of the Chinese Trade Commission, has been appointed deputy director in charge of the Secretariat of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Director General Herbert H. Lehman announced Feb. 6.

Mr. Kuo, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University in 1910, formerly was President of Southeastern University in China.

League Nominee

Miss Cecil Lester Jones

Recently nominated for President of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America by the directors at the association's annual February board meeting. Miss Jones is now vice-president of the association, and she is the only candidate for President, one of the offices to be filled at the May election.

Plan to Defer 1944 Election Has No Takers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 — The proposal that an effort be made through a hurried constitutional amendment to postpone the national election for one year, with the understanding that President Roosevelt would then withdraw, found no takers today from officials of either the Republican or Democratic Parties.

The plan which appeared to have no more substance than "Washington talk," was to freeze the President, Vice-President and members of the House and Senate until January, 1946, and to hold the next elections in November, 1945, thus avoiding a political campaign at the peak of the European phase of the war.

There is no evidence that this suggestion has received serious consideration by any responsible party leaders. It was rejected out of hand by a dozen Republican and Democratic officials with whom this correspondent talked.

The proposal was viewed as both impractical and undesirable; impracticable because it was not believed possible to get the necessary constitutional amendment through Congress and the State Legislatures before the nomination conventions in the summer; undesirable because it would extend rather than shorten the uncertainties and unsettlements of a possible change in administration from a period of nine months to a year and nine months.

'F' Bond Sales Over Half Mark

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Individual War Bond buying in the Fourth War Loan passed the halfway point Feb. 7 but the day-to-day increase for the drive as a whole was the smallest in five days.

The Treasury placed total sales through Saturday at $11,149,000,000—nearly 80 per cent of the $14,000,000,000 goal. Of that amount, $2,774,000,000 represented individual purchases, or just over the $2,750,000,000 50 per cent mark.

The Saturday increase for all securities was $397,000,000 with $260,000,000 of that amount accounted for by "big money" purchases.

There was no Treasury comment on the slackening sales, down from $2,342,000,000 last Wednesday to $1,796,000,000 Thursday and $454,000,000 Friday.

The War Loan ends Feb. 15.

Senator Wants Tough Army Shoes To Be Adapted for Civilian Wear

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, convinced that civilian footgear can be made to last 15 to 40 per cent longer by the use of leather-treatments now prescribed for army shoes, today set out to prove his point.

Chairman of a War Mobilization Subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Kilgore asked nearly a dozen government experts to testify at a special hearing.

"The Army has forced manufacturers to use methods by which shoes supplied our military men outlast those given civilians," he said. "The civilian public has not been given the advantage of these methods."

He said the shoe industry as a whole could have adopted the better methods before the war, but hesitated to do so because of the abundance of leather available.

"Now we have a lot of howling about the leather shortage and the industry still hesitates," the Senator continued.

"We hope to produce evidence that will point the way to action at a time when people are trying to make their shoes do them for long periods of hard wear.

"It is particularly important for war workers and employees of all the heavy industries."

Senator Kilgore said representatives of the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and other agencies would be heard today.

$32 Million Aid Fund Planned by U. S. Jews

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8 (AP)—Plans to raise $32,000,000 this year to aid Jews in war-torn Europe were outlined Feb. 7 at Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds as part of a program for rehabilitation, resettlement and relief of Jews now suffering under the heel of Naziism.

The fund, the largest ever sought by American Jews for any cause, will be used primarily to save 3,000,000 Jews in Europe "from extermination by the Nazis," William Rosenwald, of Greenwich, Conn., honorary president of the National Refugee Service, said.

The Council also announced election of Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, as president for a sixth term.

Defense Calls Sedition Case Charge Faulty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Defense attorneys argued in Federal District Court yesterday that sedition indictments returned against 30 persons last January are faulty.

Asking that the indictments be quashed, E. Hilton Jackson, attorney for Gerald B. Winrod, Wichita, Kan., told Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher that the indictment charges acts dating back to 1933, while the statute under which the indictment was returned dates only from 1940. He also contended the wording of the indictment would prejudice a jury.

The indictments charge conspiracy with agents of the German Government to set up a Nazi form of government in the United States.

Justice Eicher accepted pleas of innocent entered by five defendants—Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former leader of the German American Bund; August Klapprott, Deputy Bund Leader; Ellis O. Jones, co-organizer of the Friends of Progress; Peter Stahrenberg, publisher of the National American, and William Dudley Pelley, Silver Shirt leader. The jurist directed that a similar plea be entered on behalf of Robert Noble, another defendant, and alleged co-organizer with Mr. Jones of the Friends of Progress. Some other of the defendants previously had pleaded innocent.

Five other defendants, George Sylvester Viereck, H. Victor Broenstrupp, Herman Max Schwinn, Lawrence Dennis, and Elizabeth Dilling, appeared for the arguments.

The Government counsel, Special Attorney General O. John Rogge, said presence of all defendants was not required for argument of motions. If the indictment is not quashed, the case is expected to bet set for trial in March or April.

Willkie Urges Utah G. O. P. To Uphold Its Convictions

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 8 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie carried his sentiment-testing tour of the West into Southern Idaho today after calling upon Utah Republicans to have "the courage to stand for convictions and principles" in the coming presidential campaign.

He planned a short visit with party leaders at Pocatello, Idaho, before moving on to Twin Falls for an address tonight.

Following the Twin Falls talk, he will motor to Boise for meetings with Republican leaders tomorrow before entraining for Seattle, where he is due Thursday.

In a brief talk at a Republican dinner last night, the 1940 presidential nominee said some party figures believe "if we are clever enough and avoid the great controversial issues of our time, maybe we can win that way." He added: "I don't think we can."

"If the Republican Party in 1944 has the courage to stand for convictions and principles, it may not win, but in the great process of keeping this a free America, it will make a great contribution," he said.

"If defeated in a process of negation, it will perform no function. If it is victorious by negation, it will fall to pieces after coming to power."

He urged his fellow party members to be "worthy of the traditions of Abraham Lincoln, who met the issues, did not evade them and lifted politics to a great moral purpose."

The United States, as well as the entire world, he said, is now passing through "a fundamentally revolutionary process, the most important and far reaching in all history."

Two File in Illinois

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—The names of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Southwest Pacific Commander in Chief, and Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune editor and publisher, have been filed as Republican candidates in the Illinois advisory presidential preferential primary, although neither has announced willingness to run.

Irrigation-Power Projects Get 'Go' Signal in Far West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Resumption of construction on 31 irrigation and power projects, under the Bureau of Reclamation, have now been approved by the War Production Board. Early last fall the Board took the attitude that only the most needful projects should be continued.

Projects now approved under the Irrigation War Food program will put under cultivation 166,407 acres of new land, and provide supplementary irrigation for 973,000 acres under irrigation, or more than 1,100,000 acres.

One of the two largest supplemental projects is the Colorado-Big Thompson in Colorado, where a 13.1-mile tunnel through the Continental Divide will provide supplemental water for a huge, rich farming district on the eastern side of the Rockies. This will immediately provide about 100,000 acre-feet of water yearly for 320,000 acres of land. After the war it will provide more than 300,000 acre-feet for 615,000 acres.

Other Big Projects

The Anderson Ranch project in Idaho will provide supplemental water for 340,000 acres.

In California, the Madera Canal and the Friant Dam will provide new water for 30,000 acres and for 240,000 acres now under irrigation. These are both of the Central Valley project.

Others of the larger projects that will provide water for new land are: Gila and Salt River, Arizona (8,500 and 3,000 acres); Bitter Root and Crow Indian Reservation, Montana (14,600 and 5,000); Deschutes, Oregon, 20,000; Klamath - Modoc, Oregon and Washington, 12,500; Yakima-Roza, Washington, 32,500; and Wind River, Wyoming, 5,000. In Utah, the Provo River project will provide supplemental water for 19,300 acres.

All projects are to be constructed under war conditions, with the minimum use of manpower and materials. Many of them can be largely supplemented after the war, with a large increase in acreages to be benefited.

Meanwhile, however, the Bureau of Reclamation is up against it for needed appropriations in two respects.

In 1943's appropriation bill, Congress allotted only $964,000 for all Bureau of Reclamation pre-construction plans and investigations because of the same sentiment that swayed the WPB—namely, that food problems were not as vital as those of other war production. Now that the pendulum has swung the other way, the Bureau has asked $2,800,000 for expanded war and postwar planning. This fund is still tied up in Congress.

Second, under the Wheeler-Case Act, providing for smaller projects, the Bureau has left only about $864,000 unobligated, with several of these projects awaiting early, and expected, approval by the WPB. It has asked $2,000,000 more to get such projects under way.

Woman Representative Decides to Run Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP) — Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois announced that she had reconsidered her recent decision not to seek re-election and would run again.

"I fear to leave now," she said in a statement, "when steps are being taken that will surely cause another war in Europe and lock our country into a world union from which we cannot secede without causing a world civil war.

"But unless the election forces a drastic change there seems to be little I can do in Congress to prevent it.

"It turns out that by leaving at this critical time I would lose the respect of my friends. The word 'deserter' has been used. . . . Some of the messages I received were so distressed they made me feel like a rat leaving the sinking ship of state."

Miss Sumner was first elected to Congress Nov. 8, 1938.

Boal En Route to U. S.

PANAMA, Panama, Feb. 8 (AP)—Pierre Boal, United States Ambassador to Bolivia, arrived Feb. 7 from Cali en route to the United States. Mr. Boal declined comment on the Bolivian political situation. He is expected to leave here Feb. 8 for Miami.

Soviet Shift Hits U. S.-Polish Policy

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Russia's announced change in its setup under which the separate Soviet Republics get practical autonomy in handling matters of foreign policy has not officially altered or affected American policy. Unofficially, however, there can be no doubt but that the tremendous significance of this constitutional change in Russia's conduct of relations with other countries is receiving the most serious study by the State Department with a possible reconsideration of American plans.

Particularly does the Russian development affect the American relations with the Polish government-in-exile in London. The United States is still supporting that government with its recognition, and, despite Moscow's recent rebuff to the State Department's attempt to patch up diplomatic relations between the exiled Polish government and the Kremlin, is expected to continue such support.

But events in Russia, and certain developments in London, suggest that henceforth that support will be more tacit than forthright. For one thing, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., who as United States Ambassador to Poland fled from Warsaw in 1939 only to continue his ambassadorial role in London to the exiled Polish government (among others) is now in the Army and has not been replaced.

His duties have been left in the hands of Rudolf E. Schoenfeld and there is every expectation here that Mr. Biddle's post will remain unfilled.

Mr. Biddle's army assignment which gives him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and liaison officer on the staff of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower between the Allied Forces and the Allied Governments is a partial continuation of his previous work. Whereas before he worked diplomatically with the exiled governments in London, he now works with them as a military officer and, as military matters are shortly expected to overshadow all others, there is reasonable justification for the subordination of the diplomatic to the military.

But there are observers here who see in the action of the United States Government in reducing the diplomatic status of its liaison with the exiled governments a possible step in the reorientation of American relations with Poland, particularly in the light of Russian developments.

Moscow has set up a Ukrainian Foreign Office with the reported first assignment of negotiating a revision of the Polish boundary. If that is the Russian intention, it is understandable why Moscow turned down Secretary of State Cordell Hull's recent offer to make peace between the Polish government-in-exile and Moscow. Its continued attacks on the exiled Polish government are also understandable and the choice of Alexander E. Korneichuk, former Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs in Moscow, as Ukrainian Foreign Minister fits neatly into the picture.

Moscow for some time has sponsored a Soviet-directed Polish "Patriots" organization on which it could draw to form a "friendly" Polish Government should it find it impossible to win desired concessions from the London setup.

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Loosed From Infirmity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WONDERFUL new vista of life must have come to the woman who had endured "a spirit of infirmity eighteen years" when Christ Jesus spoke those invigorating words of healing to her one Sabbath when he was teaching in the synagogue (Luke 13:12): "Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity"!

To the master Metaphysician, every day brought opportunities to prove God's everywhereness and all-power, and the consequent powerlessness of evil. If the Sabbath was meant for the true worship of God, for the glorifying of the goodness and might of God, then to him every day was a Sabbath in its highest and truest meaning. Motives and works, not words, were to him the only proof of real obedience to God's laws. This he clearly brought out in the incident which has since been described as the healing of "the crooked woman."

Tenderly, reassuringly, the Christ is calling to each one of us, "Thou art loosed from thine infirmity." Are we really listening expectantly to this call, and are we ready for the new experience which is opening up for us? Our sense of infirmity may greatly differ from that of the woman whom Christ Jesus healed instantaneously so long ago. It may be that we are feeling the burden of want, of frustrated hopes or ambitions. Perhaps the war has left us with little health or money, and apparently with no opportunities to progress. Then let us accept the Master's example and grasp the actuality of good, the ever-presence of health and supply. There is no disablement of true, spiritual being. That divine fact Jesus proved conclusively many times.

* * *

Christian Science presents God as divine Life and Love, the same truth that our Way-shower taught and utilized. His teachings, so long misunderstood, are thus made plain to us today through the logical and comforting pages of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. The pure teachings of this intrepid Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science encounter today the same opposition to spiritual healing that Jesus encountered, that of ignorance, apathy, or other sensual and material thinking. Yet, with the lessening of material thinking through the illumination of man's true spiritual nature as the son of God, every detail of experience undergoes a thorough, progressive, healthy, and happy change.

This is what Christian Science is accomplishing today. Many of the world's citizens are literally being "loosed from infirmity"—from seemingly obdurate business problems, from danger and disaster, from disease and lack. Shall we not willingly, nay wholeheartedly, take our stand with all that is liberating and wholly satisfying?

* * *

We find some pertinent statements on page 183 of Science and Health which show the all-might of divine Mind, God, to heal every discord, when He is understood and obeyed. Mrs. Eddy writes: "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error superinduces loss of power." And she continues, "Truth casts out all evils and materialistic methods with the actual spiritual law,—the law which gives sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, voice to the dumb, feet to the lame."

Arrestingly concise, these words disprove the supposition that there is any other Mind than the divine, to which we should give our entire allegiance. Under the sure guidance of this divine Science, we can learn to let that Mind be in us "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5). What victories then will be ours over every disquieting or apparently difficult situation!

As the woman in the synagogue on that quiet Judean Sabbath welcomed the glad tidings of her birthright of liberty and dominion over evil, let us welcome with like refreshing spontaneity the glad news that our freedom and dominion await us through the divine revelation of real being, as taught in Christian Science. Quiet study of the Bible and of Science and Health will conclusively reveal to us the great fact that we, too, can be loosed from all infirmities as we respond eagerly to the call of Christ, Truth, to let go our earth weights and accept our inseparable sonship with God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

White Harvest

Can this path be the one we used to know,
These the same hedges where the swallows wheeled,
And these the meadows where the cattle kneeled
By brooks that rippled not so long ago?
Branches hang heavily where to and fro
Clouds drifted aimlessly above the field.
What curious reaping can the winter yield
From this long, level wilderness of snow?

But there is hidden harvest in this white
Community where cold has drawn together
The rooftops of the town, where rooms are bright,
However bleak and blustery the weather;
Where warmth rewards the tenders of the flame
And the heart's season needs no other name.

SARA KING CARLETON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—and—

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By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTRAIT OF MISS ELSIE PALMER: *A Sketch in Oils by John Singer Sargent*

IN ABOUT 1890, John Singer Sargent spent some time at the home of an American, General Palmer, who was living with his family at Ightham Mote, an ancient moated house in Kent, England. The general's fourteen-year-old daughter, Miss Elsie Palmer, sat for the American portraitist and he made this sketch in oils. A completed canvas was also made of the same subject, which is now in the collection of the Fine Arts Academy, Buffalo, New York.

John Sargent exhibited in Boston as early as 1888, and achieved great commercial success. When he went back to England, he was held in high esteem. He painted people of fashion and rank; great demands were made upon his facile gifts. Though he worked with confidence and dispatch, he had no illusions about the magnitude of his talents: "I do not judge, I chronicle," and the direct report of the visual image, which he produced, proved highly satisfactory to his clientele.

While the painter evoked enthusiasm among a certain class of patrons, he withdrew gradually from the current trends of interest among artists, producing his accurate likenesses with a thrifty, bold and confident brush. The technique looks back to Hals and Velasquez; it is related to the enterprise of Edouard Manet. Sargent used what he acquired with efficiency and *brio*, but without imagination. The continuous practice of portraiture soon bored and eventually irritated him, so he turned for a fresh departure to aquarelle and mural painting.

"Portrait of Miss Elsie Palmer" possesses the qualities of the best period of portraiture by John Singer Sargent. None of the affectation and suavity of subsequent canvases, which assumed the mannerisms of British society portraiture, is yet apparent.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Løst fra Svaghed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

KVINDEN, der havde været plaget af "en Svagheds Aand i atten Aar", maa have faaet et vidunderligt nyt Udsyn paa Livet, da Kristus Jesus en Sabbat, da han lærte i Synagogen, udtalte disse oplivende Helbredelsesord til hende (Lukas-Evangeliet 13:12): "Kvinde! du er løst fra din Svaghed"!

Hver eneste Dag bragte Mester-Metafysikeren Lejligheder til at bevise Guds Allestedsnærværelse og Almagt og det ondes deraf følgende Magtesløshed. Hvis Sabbaten var bestemt for sand Gudsdyrkelse og for Herliggørelse af Guds Godhed og Magt, saa var hver eneste Dag for ham en Sabbat i dens højeste og mest sande Betydning. Motiver og Gerninger, ikke Ord, var for ham det eneste Bevis paa virkelig Lydighed mod Guds Love. Dette viste han tydeligt i det Tilfælde, som siden er blevet skildret som Helbredelsen af "den værkbrudne Kvinde".

Ømt og beroligende siger Kristus til enhver af os: "Du er løst fra din Svaghed." Lytter vi mon forventningsfuldt til denne Stemme, og er vi rede til at tage imod det nye, som aabner sig for os? Den Svaghed, vi besværes af, afviger maaske meget fra Svagheden hos den Kvinde, som Kristus Jesus helbredte øjeblikkelig for saa længe siden. Vi tynges maaske af en Følelse af Mangel, af tilintetgjort Haab eller Ærgerrighed. Maaske vi som Følge af Krigen har daarligt Helbred og faa Penge og tilsyneladende er uden nogen Muligheder for Fremgang. Lad os da akceptere Mesterens Eksempel og søge at forstaa, at det gode er virkeligt og Sundhed og tilstrækkeligt Udkomme stedsenærværende. Den sande aandelige Tilværelse kan ikke svækkes eller forkrøbles. Denne guddommelige Kendsgerning gav Jesus mange Gange afgørende Beviser paa.

Kristen Videnskab fremstiller Gud som guddommeligt Liv og guddommelig Kærlighed, den samme Sandhed som vor Vej-Viser lærte og benyttede. Hans Lære, der saa længe har været misforstaaet, bliver saaledes gjort tydelig for os i Dag gennem det logiske og trøstende Indhold af Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy. Den rene Lære, som denne frygtløse Opdager og Grundlægger af Kristen Videnskab fremsatte, staar i Dag overfor den samme Modstand mod aandelig Helbredelse, som Jesus stod overfor, den Modstand, som skyldes Uvidenhed, Apati eller anden sanselig og materiel Tænkning. Ved Formindskelsen af materiel Tænkning, gennem Belysningen af Menneskets sande aandelige Natur som Guds Søn, undergaar imidlertid enhver Del af Tilværelsen en grundig, fremadskridende, sund og lykkelig Forandring.

Det er dette Kristen Videnskab udretter i Dag. Mange af Verdens Borgere bliver bogstavelig talt "løst fra . . . Svaghed"—fra tilsyneladende vanskelige Forretningsproblemer, fra Fare og Ulykke og fra Sygdom og Mangel. Burde vi ikke villigt, ja af vort ganske Hjerte, tage vort Standpunkt til Forsvar for alt, der er frigivende og fuldstændig tilfredsstillende?

Vi finder nogle betydningsfulde Erklæringer paa Side 183 i *Science and Health*, hvilke viser det guddommelige Sinds, Guds, Almagt til at helbrede enhver Disharmoni, naar Han bliver forstaaet og adlydt. Mrs. Eddy skriver: "Det guddommelige Sind kræver med Rette Menneskets fulde Lydighed, Hengivenhed og Styrke. Der er ingen Plads for nogen som helst ringere Loyalitet. Lydighed mod Sandheden giver Mennesket Magt og Styrke. Underkastelse under Vildfarelsen medfører Tab af Magt." Og hun fortsætter: "Sandheden uddriver alle Onder og materialistiske Metoder med den virkelige aandelige Lov,—den Lov, som giver Syn til de blinde og Hørelse til de døve, og som faar de stumme til at tale og de lamme til at gaa."

Disse slaaende koncise Ord modbeviser den Formodning, at der er noget som helst andet Sind end det guddommelige, hvortil vi burde give vor ganske Troskab. Under denne guddommelige Videnskabs sikre Ledelse kan vi lære at lade det samme Sind være i os "som ogsaa var i Kristus Jesus" (Paulus's Brev til Filippenserne 2:5). Hvilke Sejre vil vi da ikke vinde over enhver foruroligende eller tilsyneladende vanskelig Situation!

Ligesom Kvinden i Synagogen paa den stille judæiske Sabbat hilste de glædelige Tidender om sin Fødselsret til Frihed og Herredømme over det onde velkommen, lad os da med samme forfriskende Umiddelbarhed hilse velkommen de glade Nyheder, at vor Frihed og vort Herredømme venter os gennem den guddommelige Aabenbarelse af virkelig Tilværelse, som Kristen Videnskab lærer. Et roligt Studium af Bibelen og af *Science and Health* vil afgørende aabenbare den store Kendsgerning for os, at ogsaa vi kan blive løst fra alle Svagheder, i samme Grad som vi ivrigt adlyder Kristi, Sandhedens, Kaldelse til at lade vore jordiske Byrder falde og akcepterer vort uadskillelige Sønneforhold til Gud.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Encouragement for a Young Painter

THERE WAS AT THIS TIME an ingenious painter of signs and ornaments in Boston of the name of Penniman. This man had talents which had attracted the notice of Stuart. Penniman accidentally saw the portrait of a Mr. Foster, painted by Frothingham, and advised him to see Mr. Stuart. The young man with great trepidation walked to Roxbury, determined to gain admission within the Lion's Den. . . .

He knocked and Mrs. Stuart opened the door. He presented himself without showing in the first instance that he had brought a picture—leaving it out of sight of whoever might come to the door.

"Your name, sir, and I will announce you." This appeared as an awful ceremony to the young painter—but he must go on. He gave his name, and was ushered into the old gentleman's painting room. He mustered courage to communicate his business.

"I will tell you anything I know. Have you brought any specimen of your present skill?"

"I have brought a portrait, sir. It is out-of-doors."

"Bring it in, sir. We don't turn pictures out-of-doors here. Bring it in."

On the painter's easel was a portrait of Judge Jones. . . . Stuart placed the young man's work by the side of it. He asked him what his present business was.

"Coach painting, sir."

"Stick to it. You had better be a tea-waterman's horse in New York than a portrait painter elsewhere."

Notwithstanding this damper, Frothingham saw and heard enough to encourage him. . . . From this time forward he carried his portraits to Roxbury, and never went without receiving a lesson of importance. The sixth picture he carried for criticism, he was amply repaid for his long and fatiguing walk by the remark, after due examination, "You do not know how well you have done this."—From "Some American Primitives," by CLARA ENDICOTT SEARS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Trollope Finds His Place in the World

WHEN THE *Autobiography* enters into the Post Office District it acquires a note of comedy. The manner of Trollope's admission into that august neighbourhood indeed demanded it. On reaching London from Belgium he was taken by his friend, the Secretary at the Stamp Office, Mr. Clayton Freeling, to St. Martin's-le-Grand and there was examined. This is Trollope's almost incredible account of the examination:

"I was asked to copy some lines from the *Times* newspaper with an old quill pen, and at once made a series of blots and false spellings. 'That won't do, you know,' said Henry Freeling to his brother Clayton. Clayton, who was my friend, urged that I was nervous and asked that I might be allowed to do a bit of writing at home and bring it as a sample on the next day. I was then asked whether I was proficient in arithmetic. What could I say? I had never learned the multiplication table, and had no more idea of the rule of three than of conic sections. 'I know a little of it,' I said humbly, whereupon I was sternly assured that on the morrow, should I succeed in showing that my handwriting was all that it should be, I should be examined as to that little of arithmetic. If that little should not be found to comprise a thorough knowledge of all the ordinary rules, together with practised and quick skill, my career in life could not be made at the Post Office. Going down the main stairs of the building Clayton Freeling told me not to be too downhearted. I was myself inclined to think that I had better go back to the school in Brussels. But nevertheless I went to work, and under the surveillance of my elder brother made a beautiful transcript of four or five pages of Gibbon. With a faltering heart I took these on the next day to the office. With my calligraphy I was contented, but certain I should come to the ground among the figures. But when I got to 'The Grand,' as we used to call our office in those days, from its site in St. Martin's-le-Grand, I was seated at a desk without any further reference to my competency. No one even condescended to look at my beautiful penmanship." . . .

At last, however, he had a place in the world, and slowly, with many misgivings and hesitations and awkwardnesses, the true Trollope emerged. Himself he says that during these seven years that he now spent in London he was regarded as the black sheep of the service, and that he was for ever amazed that again and again he was not indignantly dismissed. But there must have been several of his seniors who very speedily discovered that in this hobbledehoy, clumsy and shy young official there was no ordinary man. He was, of course, continually in trouble, arriving late and departing early, playing écarté with the other clerks for an hour or two in the early afternoon when he ought to have been at work, tracked to his desk by moneylenders; . . . he survived these things, because after a time his heart grew into his work, and he was soon giving abundant evidence of that conscientious industry that, later on, was to astonish and shock the Victorian world in relation to his novel-writing.—From "Anthony Trollope," by HUGH WALPOLE. (New York: Macmillan.)

An Exchange of Addresses

"NOT MANY PEOPLE can do this sort of thing well," I said.

The wiry little woman, who was mending the jagged place under the button of my coat, looked up quickly: "No, Miss, but you see I used to have my own tailor shop."

"In England?"—her accent was unmistakable.

"Yes, in Exeter, and here outside Boston for a few years."

"How grand to be English!" I said.

"Oh, do you really mean that?" Then she burst out: "You don't *know* what it's like to have someone speak that way about the English. Oh, don't think we're not grateful for everything you Americans have done; because we are, indeed we are—"

"Well," I broke in, "after all, it's because England stood firm that we're so safe here now. Everybody knows that."

* * *

"Oh, no, indeed they don't," her deft fingers hesitated a moment and she looked up at me with filled eyes. "You don't know what it is like to live here now. I have a good position and they are kind to me, but I have to be careful what I say."

"I'm sorry you can't meet my friends, then," I said. "I know any number of people who appreciate fully what England has done for us. There are loads of such people in this country, truly there are."

"Well, I try not to mind and I don't mind too much, because I keep myself busy. You see, after my husband died, I was going to give up our house. Then the war came and I thought: 'There'll be British boys coming to Boston and they'd like to have a place to go that might seem home to them; so, if I keep the house, I can look after some of them now and then.' This morning I left three sailors asleep. They needn't report back until this afternoon, so I told them: 'Now, I have to go to work early; but you just sleep as late as you can and, when you get up, all you'll have to do is light the gas and fix yourselves toast and an egg or two.'"

* * *

"That's generous," I said. "It must be hard to manage when you've put in a long day here."

"Oh, no, that's not hard. And, anyway, it's about all I can do. But it does take a bit of planning. You know, Miss, stores expect their employees to dress well and some of the people here don't think so much of me because I don't keep buying new clothes. I'd like the clothes, well enough, but the boys come first." She left me a minute and came back with a new handbag. "My old purse is shabby and I had them send this one up from downstairs. I was going to buy it! but, now, I find I just can't. I'll send it back, for I say to myself: 'That money will let me feed some boy next week-end.' It isn't just British boys, Miss. I gladly take anyone in who wants to come; but, you know how it is—I talk the way the British boys talk and that makes it especially nice for them."

"They're awfully lucky," I said. "I have a brother in the Navy and I know how he just longs to get into a home—after he has been away for a while."

"You have a brother in the service? Does he ever get to England?"

"Sometimes."

* * *

"Oh! If you wouldn't mind my suggesting it, I have an idea about that. You see, a sister of mine lives in Devonshire. She isn't like me, you understand; she's comfortably married and her children have had education and they have a big house. Now, if you'd be willing to give me your brother's name, I'd send word to my sister and, if he ever could get to Devonshire, she'd be so glad to have him stay with her. He could have a good rest and be free to come and go just as he pleased. Oh, she'd love to do it, especially when I tell her about you and how kind you are, but, then, she'd love to do it, anyway, for an American.

"There, your button's on and—remember to unbutton your coat when you sit down, so it won't pull out again. *Would* you give me your name and your brother's?"

We exchanged addresses and I thanked her, inadequately.

"Don't forget! If you ever hear that your brother is in England, do get in touch with me right away, so I can let my sister know. She'd be so pleased to have him."

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

Wisconsin's Glorious Wilderness

WE ENJOYED THE strange ten-mile ride through the woods very much, wondering how the great oxen could be so strong and wise and tame as to pull so heavy a load with no other harness than a chain and a crooked piece of wood on their necks, and how they could sway so obediently to right and left past roadside trees and stumps when the driver said *haw* and *gee*. At Mr. Gray's house, father again left us for a few days to build a shanty on the quarter-section he had selected four or five miles to the westward. In the meanwhile we enjoyed our freedom as usual, wandering in the fields and meadows, looking at the trees and flowers, snakes and birds and squirrels. With the help of the nearest neighbors the little shanty was built in less than a day after the rough bur-oak logs for the walls and the white-oak boards for the floor and roof were got together.

To this charming hut, in the sunny woods, overlooking a flowery glacier meadow and a lake rimmed with white water-lilies, we were hauled by an ox-team across trackless carex swamps and low rolling hills sparsely dotted with round-headed oaks. Just as we arrived at the shanty, before we had time to look at it or the scenery about it, David and I jumped down in a hurry off the load of household goods, for we had discovered a blue jay's nest, and in a minute or so we were up the tree beside it, feasting our eyes on the beautiful green eggs and beautiful birds,—our first memorable discovery. The handsome birds had not seen Scotch boys before and made a desperate screaming as if we were robbers like themselves; though we left the eggs untouched, feeling that we were already beginning to get rich, and wondering how many more nests we should find in the grand sunny woods. Then we ran along the brow of the hill that the shanty stood on, and down to the meadow, searching the trees and grass tufts and bushes, and soon discovered a bluebird's and a woodpecker's nest, and began an acquaintance with the frogs and snakes and turtles in the creeks and springs. . . .

Oh, that glorious Wisconsin wilderness! Everything new and pure in the very prime of the spring when Nature's pulses were beating highest and mysteriously keeping time with our own! Young hearts, young leaves, flowers, animals, the winds and the streams and the sparkling lake, all wildly, gladly rejoicing together!—From "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth," by JOHN MUIR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

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Allies Building Up Strength for Drives in Southwest Pacific and Asia

Women Marines Top Recruitment Quota

Feminine branch reaches first year's goal ahead of schedule with about 14,000 recruits up to Jan. 1—The more than 30 jobs originally scheduled for the Corps have expanded to upward of 200.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Here's one feminine branch of the military services that will reach its first anniversary, Feb. 13, ahead of recruiting schedule.

The Marine Corps Women's Reserve, under Col. Ruth Cheney Streeter, of Morristown, N. J., hoped to get 12,000 recruits by Jan. 1, 1944. Instead it had about 14,000 and is well on its way to getting the 4,000 more that will bring the corps to full strength. The original quota of 12,000 women by Jan. 1, 1944, was reached on Thanksgiving Day, 1943.

"More than 30" jobs that the women Marines hoped to perform for the Corps have expanded into more than 200.

Once they have finished "boot camp," women Marines at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C., proceed to one of the 15 specialist schools or are assigned directly to jobs at one of 50 posts or stations throughout the country. About 50 per cent of the women are assigned to aviation, where they perform more than 100 different types of jobs ranging from aerial-gunner instruction to delicate work on assembly and repair of aircraft instruments.

Women's Marine Band

An up-and-coming branch of the Reserve is a new Women's Marine Band, which is trying hard to attain the excellence long associated with its male counterpart, known throughout the nation as "the President's own." Capt. William F. Santelmann, Director of the Marine Band, has taken a personal interest in the women's band, holding auditions for it in all parts of the country and sending members of his band to New River, N. C., to help in training. The women's band will have a strength of 60 when all places are filled.

Women Marines are now scattered at posts from coast to coast. Aviation jobs are done by women Marines at the air stations at Edenton and Cherry Point, N. C. Others are stationed at famed Marine bases at Quantico, Va., and Parris Island, S. C. Supply specialists go to the depot of supplies in Philadelphia and Camp Elliott and Camp Pendleton near San Diego, Calif.

Specialized radio training is given at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and motor transport and cooking at New River, N. C. The Link Trainer School is at the naval air station, Atlanta, Ga., where control-tower operators also are trained. Parachute riggers and aerographers are trained at the naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J. Aviation machinists go through a 21-week course at Norman, Okla., and motion-picture operators are trained both in San Diego, Calif., and Brooklyn, N. Y. "Top kicks," corresponding to office managers in civilian life, are trained with men at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

No Overseas Service

Women Marines are not allowed under law to serve overseas.

Men Marines, known themselves as "Devil Dogs," and Leathernecks, have tried to attach nicknames to their sister Marines, but thus far none of them has stuck. The women still are known simply as Marines.

There is no official explanation why the women Marines have been able to keep abreast of their recruiting quotas, when the WAC, for instance, has had a hard time gaining ground.

The WAC is an older organization with an ultimate goal about 30 times as large as the Marines.

Some Marines say that it is the becoming shape of their hats and their bright-red scarfs.

Others say it is the "coed" aspect of the New River "boot camp," where women are given a chance to see all phases of combat training and to learn to know personally many of the men they have enlisted to replace.

Official United States Marine Corps

Marine Corps Offers New and Interesting Jobs to Members of Its Women's Reserve

Upper left: Pilots josh one another about bringing back a parachute that fails to open when they need it and getting a new one, but in the case of Marine Corps parachute riggers it's true they get something new if a 'chute they packed fails to open. It's a new job. Here Marine Private Floye Oviatt, a rigger at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C., goes aloft with the Chief Rigger to watch him drop-test one of the 'chutes she packed. It opened and she kept her job. Neither Private Oviatt nor other women Marines jump themselves. Upper right: Marine Private, First Class, Kathryn Connelly of Salamanca, N. Y., climbs out of the cockpit of a plane. She is an aviation machinist. Lower left: Marine Private Rita M. Pauley of Charleston, W. Va., is an attractive girl, but you will have to take the photographer's word for it since he took the picture while she was wearing a face mask to protect her from fumes while doing a paint job on a plane with a spray gun. Lower right: Private, First Class, Corah Wykle of Hollywood, Calif., records the observations of a flight balloon as Private, First Class, Ruth Yanke of Morley, Mich. (right) operates the aerographical theodolite, which records the wind direction and velocity of the balloon. These Women Marine aerologists play an important part at the Marine Corps Air Station at Cherry Point, N. C., where weather is of prime importance.

Army Amphibian Corps Groomed for Invasions

Supply lines readjusted and land forces reorganizing as prelude to attacks—Enemy bases isolated—Major Allied naval force now operating in Indian Ocean—Equipment expedited.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Feb. 8—While the Central Pacific looms for the moment as the major war front against the Japanese, preparations are being visibly stepped up for equally powerful blows in the Southwest Pacific and Southeastern Asia theaters.

A brief lull has set in along the Southwest Pacific front. But it is a lull which is typical of a front which demands a readjustment of supply lines and constant reorganization of land forces as a prelude to each new strike.

There are fresh signs that this war theater is now being primed for further important advances. Not the least of these signs is the steady expansion and forward movement of the supply corps.

Merchant shipping bringing supplies from the States is now using ports in the combat zone with increasing regularity. And the Army amphibian corps—vehicle for any type of advance—is being re-equipped, strengthened and groomed for new invasion tasks.

Air Superiority Extended

Operations on five land fighting sectors are at present limited to consolidating gains made in the past eight weeks. And while this springboard preparation progresses Japanese bases throughout the area are being systematically softened and blockaded and Allied air superiority steadily extended.

It is patent that the present gap which has been driven in the Japanese Southern Pacific defense line must be expanded before the enemy has a chance to reorganize his defenses on either flank. And there are plenty of accessible and feasible objectives for Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces.

Some thousand miles of the New Guinea coast has yet to be cleared before it can be said that this theater is ready to undertake a decisive blow at the enemy's interior. But the task may not be as difficult as it seems.

There are now only five major Japanese holdings— Madang, Wewak, Hollandia, Manokoeari, and Sarong—between the Sixth Army and the western tip of New Guinea.

Isolated from each other as far as land communication is concerned these enemy bases are strategically the only islands which with sufficient strength could be encircled by troops landing at points on either side and closing in from several directions.

Supplies for Indian Bases

Meanwhile, reports reaching here from India point to steadily building offensive power. A major naval force is now operating in the Indian Ocean. Large consignments of shipping are bringing supplies into Indian bases.

Troops for India are instilled with jungle fighting methods learned in the Solomons and New Guinea. British military observers who visited the New Guinea front have brought back to India important lessons in jungle fighting which are being taught in Commander in Chief Lord Louis Mountbatten's tactical schools. There has been considerable interchange of information of this sort between the two theaters.

President Tells Boy Scouts Their Law Can Avert Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—President Roosevelt, in a message to the Boy Scouts of America on its 34th anniversary today, said that "if the people of all countries had taken the basic philosophy of Scouting to heart, perhaps there would never have been a second world war." The President, who paid high tribute to the Scoutmasters of the nation, has been active in the Boy Scout movement over 21 years.

In his message addressed to 1,613,783 "fellow Scouts and Scouters," the President said:

"As the Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, I am proud to learn that you are looking ahead to the day of World Brotherhood. It is, as you say, the hope of the world."

President Roosevelt's message, made public by Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive, follows:

Feb. 8, 1944

"Fellow Scouts and Scouters:

"Nothing would give me more pleasure than to speak to you personally today, but as you know the war must be fought and won and that is our number one job at present.

"From facts placed before me I know what a superb record of war service you have achieved since Pearl Harbor. Keep up the good work. But carry on your normal Scouting, too. It will be of lasting value to you as you grow into manhood. Live democracy in your Troop and in your home. Get out-of-doors. Camp. And above all, live the Scout Oath and Law.

"The man who is helping you most to achieve these high aims and ideals as a member of your Troop is your own Scoutmaster. He is your friend and counselor. He gives leadership through the Scout program which is so attractive to thousands upon thousands of boys.

"All persons who are or were active in the Boy Scout Movement—and there are more than 11,400,000 of us—have keen appreciation and deep respect for the volunteer service Scoutmasters render to boyhood.

"Thousands of Scoutmasters are in the Armed Forces, but Scout Troops are carrying on because many eligible men have stepped in to fill their places. Indeed, more and more men who appreciate what Scouting is doing and what it means to America are offering their service to the Movement.

"Since the earliest days of Scouting, the Scoutmasters have been an inspiration to all of us. I salute them.

"As the Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, I am proud to learn that you are looking ahead to the day of World Brotherhood. It is, as you say, the hope of the world. If the people of all countries had taken the basic philosophy of Scouting to heart, perhaps there would never have been a second World War. It therefore behooves us all, as Scouts and Scouters, to foster mutual understanding and mutual respect. Let us live up to what we so deeply believe."

"(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."

New Moves Cloud Face of East Europe Chessboard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Russia's intimation yesterday that it is planning to sanction a new Polish state independent of the Polish Government in exile was followed today by several new moves on the Eastern European diplomatic chessboard.

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow said the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. had filled the posts of Premier and Foreign Commissar for the Republic of the Ukraine, naming Nikita Khruschev Premier and Alexander E. Korneichuk Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Korneichuk's appointment appears especially significant. He is the husband of Wanda Vassilevskaya, President of the Union of Polish Patriots, and has been prominently opposed to Poland's claim to its prewar eastern borders. Mr. Korneichuk resigned last week as the Kremlin's Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

Ukraine in Key Role

It remains to be seen how closely this move relates to Russia's plans concerning former Polish territory. But in any case, it appears certain that the populous and strategically located Ukraine now is assuming a key role in the Soviet policy of building a powerful Slav bloc against future German aggression.

In some diplomatic quarters, the prompt establishment of a nominally autonomous Ukraine government was interpreted as a tacit notice that Russia was going ahead with settlement of the Eastern European territorial issue to its own satisfaction, without waiting upon postwar negotiations.

On the other hand, many observers were inclined to believe that Russia had no intention of abandoning postwar negotiation, but was merely indulging in diplomatic maneuvers in order to improve its bargaining position.

Pattern for Baltic Seen

However, it well may be that the Ukrainian move will set the pattern for similar action in the Baltic areas, where the Red Army already is in Estonia and is nearing Lithuania and Latvia.

Shortly after the Ukrainian move was made known, the Moscow Radio announced the appointment of Gomel of P. K. Ponomerenko as Chairman of the People's Commissars of the White Russian Republic and of I. S. Bylinsky as Deputy Chairman.

A short time later, a dispatch from Moscow said it was not unreasonable to assume that similar appointments of premiers and foreign commissars would be announced for other republics.

On Feb. 3 President Eduard Beneš of the Czechoslovak Government in exile said in London that Germany would never dare to take up arms against a Slav bloc of Russia, Czechoslovakia, and a free and independent Poland.

The first reaction of Poles in London to the new Soviet move was that it widened the breach between the Russians and the Polish Government in exile.

At the same time, Laborite Rhys Davies said he planned to ask Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons for a British counterstroke to Russia's move granting power to make separate treaties with other nations to the 16 Soviet republics.

Mr. Davies said he would ask whether the British Government "will consider granting similar status to parts of the British Empire, including Scotland and Wales, where the population is much larger than in some of the 16 separate Russian units now established."

Protest on Lithuania

Meanwhile, a protest against the inclusion of Lithuania in the Soviet Union came from the American-Lithuanian Conference in New York, which announced that it had issued an appeal to President Roosevelt to lend his aid in restoring the independence of the Lithuanian Republic.

Its appeal to the President for Lithuanian independence, established 26 years ago, was grounded on the Atlantic Charter.

Anthony A. Olis, Chicago attorney, Chairman of the Convention, declared the news that Lithuania was to be one of Russia's spheres of influence did not square with the letter or the spirit of the Atlantic Charter and was in violation of treaties between Lithuania and Russia. These views were concurred in by Mrs. Antonas Smetona, widow of the late President of Lithuania, and her son, Julius Smetona.

By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Location and Size of 16 Constitutionally Autonomous Republics

This map shows the location and size of the 16 constitutionally autonomous Soviet republics inside the U. S. S. R. to which Moscow recently has granted the right to make their own foreign policy and have their own army formations. Three of the republics are the former Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Russia announced that they had been annexed to the Soviet Union on Aug. 3, 1940, but the incorporation never has been recognized formally by the United States and Great Britain.

Vatican's Policy on Fascism Reviewed by Russian Writer

Recent denunciation of Vatican foreign policy as "pro-fascist" in character by the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia has attracted wide attention. In some extremist circles it has been interpreted as an attack on the Roman Catholic religion specifically and Christianity generally, while other observers have seen it as solely a protest against the Vatican's political activities. In any case, the Izvestia charges should not be read apart from their context if they are to be properly evaluated. It is for this reason that a résumé of the text is published herewith.

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—Following is a resume of passages of the article in the Feb. 1 issue of Izvestia, official Soviet newspaper, in which the writer, Dmitri Petrov, declared that the policy of Pope Pius XII is pro-Fascist:

"As reported by a Reuter Washington correspondent the Foreign Policy Association of the U. S. A. has just ended an exhaustive review of the foreign policy of the Vatican.

"The Association after a detailed study concluded 'a period of unprecedented anti-clericalism derived from the permanent connections between the Vatican and Fascism and the support by the Vatican of Mussolini's policy.'

"This can be expected in Italy. The Association points out that 'friendly as well as hostile commentators think the long-lasting tie between the Vatican and Fascism will bring about hatred as well as persecution.'

"The Lateran Agreement concluded Feb. 11, 1929, between Mussolini and the Vatican became the cornerstone of the Vatican's policy in its attitude toward Italian Fascists.

"This agreement, which regulated regulations between the Fascist state and the church, was Mussolini's victory in that he secured for himself the support and leadership of the Italian Church.

"As was known even before the Lateran Agreement, the Vatican, to please Mussolini, approved the dissolution of the Italian Christian Democratic parties in which the voices of Fascist opposition continued to be heard.

"Proof that this co-operation was not purely nominal was given by the clergy when priests and bishops agitated for acceptance of Fascist candidates and participated en masse at elections.

"This happened with the blessing of the Vatican despite its proclaimed restraint of participation in active political life. As ascertained by the Association at that time, the Vatican in fact smothered any opposition to the Fascist regime."

Mr. Petrov then cited what he said were the Association's declarations on the Pope's attitude toward the conquest of Ethiopia.

"It is quite natural that the broad masses of the Italian people turned against the Vatican which supported the African march of Mussolini," Mr. Petrov went on.

Next the writer took up what he termed the Vatican's "unglorified role" in the Hitler-Mussolini adventure in Spain.

"When Italy attacked France," Mr. Petrov continued, "the Vatican remained silent. It is typical of its foreign policy that it was one of the first to recognize Pétain's regime which was established by Hitler.

"The magazine Civilia Catholica, organ of the Jesuits, appealed to Italian soldiers to 'shed blood for the cause blessed by religion.' It meant it openly approved the extermination of the peoples of Yugoslavia, Greece, and other countries of Europe.

"In fact, the Vatican sanctioned pro-Fascist activity of Italian Cardinals and Bishops who acted for the support of Mussolini and his war policy.

"Now the tune has changed. Pope Pius XII's declarations of equal love for all people on the fourth anniversary of the war and at Christmas, 1943, does not confirm with the Vatican's practical policy which not only has maintained diplomatic relations with Hitler but helped Hitler strangle the Italian people, including Catholic groups opposed to Fascism in Germany as well as Italy. Under such conditions opposition to the ideas of the Vatican cannot help but grow in Italy.

"During the Fascist regime in Italy the Vatican has played into the hands of Fascism which at present is despised and hated by the people.

"By supporting Hitler and Mussolini the Vatican went out of its way to discredit its own policy.

"Now the Vatican assumed the course of preaching love of all peoples. The fact remains that in the great historical battle of all freedom-loving peoples against the enemy of humanity the Vatican has assumed the position of a direct accomplice of Fascism.

"The people in Italy have realized the ruinous policy of Mussolini. They became more and more convinced that the policy of the Vatican was closely connected with Mussolini, this captive of the Germans. No wonder their hate of Hitler now also includes the Vatican.

"The Vatican is harvesting the fruits of its own policy."

Soviets Publish 'Vatican Policy'

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 8

Soviet Russian agitation against the Vatican continued today with the publication in all newspapers of a New York story by Tass containing comments on a pamphlet by a German refugee, Leopold Mannaberg, titled "Vatican Policy in Europe." The pamphlet was published in New York.

The Tass dispatch said the pamphlet "emphasizes the leading role the Vatican played in the Fascists' and Nazis' rise to power and the Vatican's continuous support of the world's reactionary forces."

It declared it was typical that "the Vatican supported Naziism in Germany because it could not wage a struggle against Russia without the aid of Germany."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	572,576
1944 volume to date	22,016,530
1943 volume to date	23,168,612

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	49.7	Prev. day	50.1
Month ago	50.4	Year ago	44.0
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
Air & Str ¼ae	† 10	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Acme Stl 3a	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Adams Exp ⅛g	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Air Reduction 1a	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	43	25⅛	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2e	3	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye b	1	145	145	145	+ ½
Allied Mills 2g	2	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Allis-Chalm 1¼ag	4	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¼az	1	19½	19½	19½	— ½
Amal Leather	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Amerada Pet ¼ae	3	83	82⅝	83	+ ⅜
AmAgChDel 1.20a	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Am Airlines 1¼ag	3	60	60	60	+ ¼
Am Bank N .20e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Am Bosch ¼ae	⁴⁄₆	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	6	40¼	39	40¼	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	3	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	83¼	83	83	—1¼
Am Can pf 7	†120	175	174½	174½	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4a	7	35	34½	35	
Am C&F pf 1.40ag	1	71	71	71	+ ¼
Am Ch & Calebs'e	1	23½	23½	23½	
Am Chicle 4a	† 90	110½	110	110½	+ ¾
Am Crystal Sug 1	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Distill	9	111	109	109	—1
§ Am Distill stpd	2	46¾	46	46	— ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am Export L 2	3	24	24	24	— ¾
Am For Pow	1	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Am&FPS&pf 1½ak	3	73	73	73	
Am&FPS7pf 13⅓k	2	83	83	83	+ ¾
Am&FP 2pf	21	18¾	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	1	67	67	67	
Am Ice	11	53¾	53½	53¾	
Am Interna 1½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Invest III .60	2	7	7	7	+ .⅛
Am Locom 1½g	15	153⅛	151¼	153⅛	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	4	84	84	84	
Am M&Fdy .80	6	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
Am Metal pf 6	† 50	117½	117	117½	+1
AmNewsCo 1.80	† 50	33½	33½	32½	+1
Am Pow & Lt	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $5 pf	13	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Am P&L $6 pf	12	45⅞	45⅛	45¾	+ ½
Am Rad&StS .10e	69	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Am R Mill .20e	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
AmRolIMpf 4½s	†310	66¾	66	66¾	+ ¼
Am Seating ½ag	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	12	37⅞	36½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Am Smelt&Ref7	† 10	149	149	149	
Am Snuff pf 6	† 20	150¼	150	150	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	5	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
Am Stores ⅓e	3	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Am Stove .30e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	115	115	115	
Am Sumat Tob 2g	1	28	28	28	—2
Am Tel & Tel 9	4	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	6	62¾	62	62¾	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	13	64	63	64	+1
Am Tob pf 6	† 50	145⅓	145¼	145¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½ag	5	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	1	70½	70½	70½	— ¼
AnacondaCop2½ag	40	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
Anacon W&C 1	† 10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (⅓ae)	1	45	45	45	
Archer Hock Gl 1e	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
AnchorHkGl pf5	†10	116	116	116	+ ½
Armour & Co	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
Armour&Co pref3k	2	83¾	82½	82½	
Armstrong Crk ¼ae	1	37⅞	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½	1	9½	9½	9½	
Artloom Corp .55a	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Artloom Co pf 7	† 10	108	108	108	+1½
Assd D Gds ¼ae	5	12²⁄₄	12²⁄₄	12²⁄₄	+ ⅛
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 10	89½	89½	89½	+ ¾
Assoc Inv pf 5	† 10	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Atch T&SF 1¼e	15	58	57⅜	58	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	88	86¼	88	+1¾
Atl Coast Line 3g	40	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
Atl Refining (⅓ae)	39	27⅜	26⅞	27½	+1⅛
Atlas Corp (⅓ae)	3	12	12	12	
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 40	115	115	115	
Aust Nichols	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Aust N prA1¾ak	† 20	73	73	73	+1
Aviation Co .20g	19	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Bald Loco ctl1½g	17	19¼	18¾	19	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	8	7	6¾	7	
Balt & Ohio pf 5	5	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
Barber Asph	4	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Works 1e	15	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
Bell Airc 1a	8	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	
Bendix Aviat 3	18	34	33¾	33⅞	
Benef In Ln 1.35g	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
Best Foods ½ae	8	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
Beth Steel (1⅓ae)	9	58⅜	57⅞	58¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	1	117	117	117	+1
Bigelow-Sanf 2	2	38	38	38	+ ¼
Blk & Decker 1.60	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .60g	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane2g	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Bohn Al & Br 3g	2	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
Bond Strs 2	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
Borden Co .40 e	8	29½	29⅜	29½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	3	36	36	36	
Boston & Maine	10	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ¼ae	2	38½	37½	38½	
Braniff Airw .60	57	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Briggs Mfg 2	5	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Brown Shoe 2	4	42½	42½	42½	
Brunswick Balke 1	1	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	14	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 10	116½	116½	116½	— ¾
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	†280	58	57¾	57⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ½ag	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Buffalo Forge 2g	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Bulova Watch 2	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Burl Mills (.40e)	9	29½	29¼	29½	
Burr Add Ma .20e	10	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Bush Term .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush T Bpf 3¾k	† 60	46¾	46¼	46¾	— ¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1⅞a	4	28¼	28	28¼	
Byers A M Co	1	13½	13½	13½	
Calif Pack 1½	3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wy1¼ag	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale 1ag	3	23½	23¼	23⅜	
Can Sou Ry 3	† 50	35	35	35	—1
Canad Pacific	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44	44	44	
Cap Adm pf 3	† 30	46	45¾	46	
Caro C&O 5	† 20	100½	100	100½	
Carpenter Stl ¼ae	2	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen ¼ag	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	3	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Celanese Corp 2	10	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 70	107	107	107	
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 50	119½	119	119½	+2½
Celanese pr pf 7	† 80	122½	122	122	—1
Celotex Corp ⅓	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
Celotex Cp pf 1	†100	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Cent. Aguirre 1⅓	3	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Cent. Ill Ltpf4½	† 10	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Cent R R N J	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	3	24½	24	24½	+1
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	7	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 40	60	59½	60	+ ⅝
Champ P&Fpf 6	† 30	112	112	112	— ⅞
Checker Cab	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Ches & Ohio 3	5	45⅞	45⅜	45¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 3⅛g	101	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ½
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	160	15½	14¼	15½	+ ¾
Chi Grt West	101	6¼	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅜
Chi Grt W pf ¾ak	58	23¾	22¼	23½	+ ⅞
Chi Mail Or (.15e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17¼	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Chi Yell Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Chickasha Cot 0 1		16	16	16	+ ¼
Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	20	79¾	78½	79¾	+1⅜
City I&F pf6½a	† 11	106½	106½	106½	
Clark Equip 3g	2	36½	36½	36½	
Clev Graph Br 2	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	21	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	5	36¼	36	36¼	
Coca-Cola A 3	† 20	65	65	65¼	
Colgate-P-P ⅓ae	13	24½	24	24	— ½
Col-P-P pf 4¼	† 30	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Collins & Aik	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Col & South	† 20	13	13	13	
Col & South 1pf	† 50	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf	† 70	13½	13½	13½	— ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	12⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Col B'cast A 1.80g	2	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅜
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	27¾	27	26⅝	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
Comi Credit 3	10	39¼	39	39¼	— ¼
Comi Invest Tr 3	15	43½	42¼	43¼	+ ¼
Comi Solv .60g	2	15¼	15	15	
Com with&South	10	½	½	½	
GraniteCS .52½ag	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	11	34¾	34	34½	
Gt Nor Iron ct 2g	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Gt NorNy pf 2g	21	28½	27⅞	28½	+2
Gt NorPy pf 2g	21	28½	27⅞	28½	+2
Gt West Sug 2	1	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
Gt W Sug of 7	† 40	145	145	145	— ¾
Green Bay&W 5	† 10	65	65	65	—2
Green H L 2a	3	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
Greyhound pf .55	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
GrumAircEn 1½g	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	11	42⅜	41⅞	42	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	8	44½	44¼	44½	
Hack Water 1½	2	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
Hat Co Am A ½ag	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	8	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†110	103	102½	102½	—1
Helme G W 1¼ae	1	69	69	69	
Hercules Motor 1	7	25¾	24¾	24⅜	— ¼
Hercules Pdr 2½ag	4	76	76	76	
Hercules P pf 6	† 40	131½	131	131½	+2
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	114½	114½	114½	
Holland Furn 2	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅞
Hollander&Son ¼ae	1	16	16	16	
Holly Sugar 1	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Homestake Min	4	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh B 1g	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	†	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
householdF pf5	† 20	110	110	110	+ ¼
Houston Oil	6	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 3	2	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Hudson & Man pf	6	7¾	7	7¼	+ ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	24	24	24	
Hudson Mot .10e	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Hupp Motor	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	
Illinois Central	32	13⅜	12¾	13	+ ¼
Int Nickel 1	27	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
Int Paper	29	13¼	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
IntRyCenApf2½ag	† 70	71½	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80	2	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	29	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Interst Dept 5 ¼ae	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Interr Corp (¼ae)	2	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Jewel Tea 1	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¾
Jewel Tea pf 4¼a	1	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Johns-Manv 2¼ag	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
Johns Manv pf7	† 10	130½	130½	130½	+1¼
Jones & L Stl ⅓ae	9	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pfA 5	1	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
Jones&LStl pfB 5	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
Kan City South	26	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf2e	12	26	25	26	+1¼
KaufmDept pf 5	† 40	104	104	104	
Kelsey-H WhA1½g	2	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Kelsey-HWh B ⅓ae	3	13½	13¼	13½	
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 3g	39	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	
KinneySpf1⅓ak	† 60	57½	57¼	57½	
Kinney G R Co	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) (1)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Kress S H 1.60	6	29¼	29	29	
Kroger Grocery 2	4	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Lambert Co 1⅓ag	3	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N .90g	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	5	16¼	16	16	+ ¼
Leh Val RR	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Lehman Corp 1	9	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Lib-O-F Gl 1¾ag	7	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
LibbyMcN&L .45g	24	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Life Savers ⅓e	1	40	40	40	
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	72	72	72	
Liggett&My B 3a	1	72½	72½	72½	
Liggett&My pf7	† 30	175	175	175	
Lima Locomotive 2	1	38⅛	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
Link Belt 2	⁹⁄₁	57	57	57	—1
Lionel Carbonic 1a	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc 2	4	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
Loew's Inc 2a	7	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅜
Lone Star Chem 3	1	45	45	45	
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Loose-Wil Bis 1	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
Lorillard P 1.20g	13	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Louis Nash 2e	2	78	77½	77½	
Louisv G&E A1½	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Macy R H 2	3	28⅜	28	28¾	+ ¼
Magma Cop 12¼a	2	16	16	16	
Manati Sugar	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Mad Sq Gar 1	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
MaracaiboOEx.05g	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Marine Mid .08e	3	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
MarketStRy prpf	†2730	15¾	14¼	15½	+2¼
Marshall Field .80	6	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Martin GL 3g	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Martin-Parry	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	1	39¾	39⅞	39¾	
Mathieson Alk 1	4	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
May Dept Strs 3	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Maytag Co	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	1	21½	21½	21½	
McCrory Stores 1	9	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
McGraw Elec 1	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ½
McKes & R pf 4	2	98½	98¾	98¾	
McLellan Strs .40e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Mead Corp .60	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Mead pfBwx5½	† 20	76	76	76	+1½
Melville Shoe 2	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Mengel Co ¼g	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Mengel Spf 2½	† 60	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Mesta Mach ⅓ae	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Miami Copper ½g	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	6	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8	† 90	121½	121½	121½	+ ½
Minn-Honey Rg 2a	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
Minn-Moline	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Minn Mo pf 1¾ak	1	97	97	97	+2
Mission Corp 1g	4	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Mc-Kan-Texas	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	106	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
Mohawk Carpet 2	2	30½	30½	30½	
Monsanto Ch (2)	2	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Montgom Ward 2	18	43¼	42⅞	43	
Morris & Essex	†440	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Motor Products 1g	7	16¾	16½	16¾	
Motor Wheel .30e	3	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Murray Co ¾ag	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Nabco Liquid	1	½	½	½	
Nash-Kelv ½	26	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
Nash C&StL 3g	† 50	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Nat Acme (⅓ae)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Nat Auto Fib ½ag	5	9¾	9¼	9¾	
Nat Aviation ¾ag	4	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Nat Biscuit .60e	54	21⅝	21	21¼	— ¼
Nat Can	6	8¾	8½	8½	
Nash Cash Reg 1a	9	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Nat Container 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	6	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Nat Dairy Pr ¼ae	12	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
Nat Dept St ⅓a	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Nat Distillers 2	6	31	30½	30½	— ½
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½a	† 10	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¾
Nat Lead ½a	14	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Nat M&St Cas 1	4	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Nat Oil Prod 1	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
Nat Power & Lt	17	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Nat Steel 3	3	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	+ ⅛
Nat Supply	7	12¼	12	12¼	
Nat Sup $2 pf 3g	5	26½	25⅝	26	
Nehi Corp ¼ae	5	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Newberry JJ 2.40	4	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
Newmont Min 1⅓a	16	29	28½	29	
Newport Ind .80	2	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Newpt N Shipb ½ae	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
NY Air Brake ½e	1	37	37	37	+ ½
NY Cent RR 1a	40	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
NY Chi & StL	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
NY Chi StL pf	10	70¼	69¾	70	+ ½
NY Lack & W	†130	59¼	58¾	59¼	+ ½
NY Shipbldg 3e	2	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Norf & West 10	†160	192	191¼	192	+1½
No AmAviation 1g	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
North Am Co .29f	18	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
No Am Co 6pf 3	1	53½	53½	53½	
Northern Pac 1e	28	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
Norwalk T&R .20e	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Ohio Oil ⅓ae	14	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
Oliver F Eq 2½ag	5	45	45	45	— ½
Omnibus Corp ¼ag	53	10	10	10	— ⅛
Otis Elevator .20e	14	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
Owens-Ill Glass 2	2	58	57¼	58	
Pac Coast 2 pf	†210	20¼	19¾	20	— ½
Pac Gas & El 2	11	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ¼
Pac Mills (2)	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ½
Pac T&T pf 6	† 10	151½	151½	151½	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	27	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Pan Am Air 1g	15	31	20⅝	31	+ ¼
ParkEPL pf5.60	†160	110	109¾	110	
Parh P&R .10g	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Param Pict 1.60	330	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Park & Tilford	9	74	73½	73	+1
Parke Davis .30e	5	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
Parmelee Transport	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Patino Mines 4e	8	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Penick & Ford 3	1	56½	56½	56½	— ½
Penney JC 3a	1	94	94	94	+ ¼
Penn-Cent Airl	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Penn Coal & Coke	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Penn-D A pf 2¼ag	1	28	28	28	— ¼
Penn Gl Sand 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—1¼
Penn RR 2½g	13	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
Peoples GasL&C 4	3	57

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	9½	10⅝
American Hardware Co	28¼	30¼
American Manufacturing	36¼	39¼
American Manufac 5 pf	86¼	
American Wringer Co	7⅝	8⅝
†Amoskeag Company	34⅜	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74⅜	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Abts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	45	48¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26	28
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	
Bendex Home Appliance	6¼	6⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14⅞	16
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	17½	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32½	35
Campbell A & Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¼	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	32	34¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¼	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24⅝	26¾
Draper Corporation	68	69
Dwight Manufacturing Co	35¾	37¼
Eastern Corporation	7¼	8½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20½
Exolon Co	7	8¾
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅜	11¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	32	34¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17⅛
General Machinery	21¼	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¾	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	87¼	91¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¼	31¼
Great Northern Paper	31⅞	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	84¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24¾	25¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¼	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	30¾	32¾
International Machine Tool	9¼	10
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	83⅝	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	45¼	48¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	41	44¼
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	109	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	44	47¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66	70½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	23⅝
Millers Falls Company	9½	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7⅞	8½
Nashawena Mills	16	17⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34	37¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	72	76
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅝	31¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	12⅝	14⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	59¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¾	44¾
Nicholson File Company	35½	37⅝
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	37
Ohio Finance	⅞	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39½	42½
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	30½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	36½	39½
Submarine Signal Co	26¼	28¾
Tampax Inc	5⅛	5⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	15⅜	17⅛
U S Envelope Company	59¾	64¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	50	54
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	..
*Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26
Warner & Swasey Co	9	10⅜
Warren Bros Class B	35	38
Warren Bros Class C	10	11¼
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅝	11⅞

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¾	105¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¾	94¼
Central Pwr&Light 7 pf	112¼	116¼
General Water G&E $3 pf	44¼	46¾
Jamaica Water Supply	30¼	32½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Pwr&L 7 pf	99¼	103¾
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	102¾	106¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¼	115¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	8¼	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	28¼	31½
No States Power Del 6 pf	68¼	71¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	74¾	77¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111¾	115¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	101¾	104¾
Penn Pow&Light $7 pf	99¼	102¾
Public Service Colo	24⅝	26⅛
Public Service Ind	17⅜	18⅞
Public Service Ind $5 pf	102¼	105¾
Public Service Okla $5 pf	103¼	109¾
Rochester Gas&El $5 pf	102¾	106¾
Rochester Gas&El 6 pf	106¼	110¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅝	20⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	..
Tampa Electric Co	23⅛	25½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	4079¾	111¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry&Elec units	14⅜	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¼	16
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	..
Brockton Gas Light	7¾	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Central Vermont Pub Service	15¼	16¾
Central Vermont Pub S 6 pf	106	..
Conn Light & Power	40¾	43¼
*Eastern Utilities Asso	23⅞	25⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	22⅝	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	76¾	80¾
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14½	16⅛
Holyoke Water Power	16⅝	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	20	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	78¼	82¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansettt Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	24⅝	26⅛
N E Power Assn 6 pf	53¾	55¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	99¼	103¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	93¼	95¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	33¼	35¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	32⅝	34⅝
Newport Electric	21½	..
Providence Gas	17¾	18⅝
Pub Serv of N H 6 pf	108¾	113¾
R I Pub Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Main and Bridge Sts., Springfield, Mass.
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 826 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. H. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

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New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	21½	22¾
Bank of New York (14)	396	408
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48	50¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	93½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	96¾	100¾
Chase National (1.40)	36½	38½
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	47	49¼
Commercial (1.60)	44¼	47¼
Continintal Bk & Trust (.80)	18¼	19¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	46½	49
Empire Trust (3)	73	77
First National New York (80)	1495	1535
Guaranty Trust (12)	301	311
Irving Trust (.60)	14¾	15¾
Kings County (80)	1480	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	35¼	38¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47¼	49¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50¾	52¾
National City (1)	33¾	35¾
New York Trust (3½)	88¾	92¾
Public (1½)	34¾	37¼
Title Guarantee & Trust	6	6¾
United States (.60a)	1370	1415

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
(Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	308	325
New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	..
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	260	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15¼	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	56½	61½

*Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	46½	49
Continental Illinois (4)	89¼	93¼
First National Chicago	222	227
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¾	36½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¼	54¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Aricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	10¾	12⅛
American Eutiable (1)	17¾	19¾
American Insurance Newark ½a	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51½	54½
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	59½	62
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82	87
Boston (16a)	525	550
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22¾
City of New York (½a)	17¼	19¼
Connecut General Life (1a)	41¼	43¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¼	40¾
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	81	85
Firemen (Newark) (.40)	13¾	14½
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26½
Gen Reinsurance (2)	43¾	46¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marne (1g)	17¾	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	41½
Globe & Republic (½)	9	10¼
Great American Insurance (1)	27	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
Homestead (½g)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co North Am (½g)	77¾	80½
Jersey Insurance (N Y) (1.80)	40¼	43¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	7¾	8¾
Massachusetts Bond (36)	65	68½
Merchant & Mfs of N Y (.40)	6¼	7¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	45½	48½
National Fire (2)	53	56
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¼
National Union (3a)	180	190
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½e)	26½	28¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	29	31½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14¾
North River (1)	21¾	23¼
Northeast Insurance	5¼	5¾
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (3)	103½	108½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82	88
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¾	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33½	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor N Y (¼g)	4¼	6⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26½	28½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine	281	291
Seaboard Surety (1.80a)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Travelers (16)	489	504
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	38⅝	40⅝
United States Fire (2)	45	47½
United States Guaran (1.60a)	66½	71½
Westchester (1.20a)	29¼	31¾

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.25	3.56
Amerex Holding	22.75	24.625
American Business Shares	3.32	3.63
Axe Houghton Fund	13.12	14.11
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.13	104.30
Boston Fund	16.26	17.48
Broad Street Investing	26.57	28.72
Bullock Fund	14.48	15.87
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.13	29.17
Chemical Fund	9.31	10.07
ChristianaSecuritiesCo	2265.00	2380.00
Commodity Corp	9.25	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.00	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.16	1.27
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.43	21.94
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.12	13.02
Equitable Invest Corp	28.39	30.53
Equity Corp $3 pf	34.00	35.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.78	19.15
Fund Investors Inc	20.90	22.90
General Capital	31.14	33.48
General Investors Trust	5.13	5.53
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.75	7.42
Railroad Shares	3.47	3.83
Steel Shares	4.08	4.50
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.02	21.53
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.94	S-1	....	25.84
B-2	30.20	S-2	....	13.43
B-3	20.58	S-3	....	10.19
B-4	10.67	S-4	....	4.53
K-1	17.50	K-2	....	19.43

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	89.80	....	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.20	....	
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80	
Mass Invest Tr	20.23	21.75	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.89	10.63	
Mutual Invest	10.27	11.23	
Nation Wide Voting	1.20	1.33	
New England Fund	11.83	12.75	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.25	21.875	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53	
Putnam Fund	13.25	14.25	
Quarterly Income Shares	6.05	6.55	
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	106.50	....	
Repub Invest Fund	3.19	3.51	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.77	90.57	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.34	14.22	
State Street Invest	78.62	84.48	
Trusteed Industry Shares	.71	.79	
Wellington Fund	15.84	17.41	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.58	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.46	....
Diversified Tr C	3.45	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.50	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.51	5.24
Nation Wide Sec	3.45	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.57	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.47	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.14	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.25	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.98	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	23.375	25.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held three years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	109¾
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11½
Piper Aircraft	4⅝	5⅜
Pillsk Manufacturing Co	5⅞	7⅛

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	102¾	106¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108¾	....
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	95¾	98½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107⅛	....
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	102¼	105
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97½	100
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101¾	104¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100½	103
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	102¼	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	83	86
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	104¾	....

Safeway Stores Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Safeway Stores, Inc., reported sales for the four weeks ended Jan. 29 were $47,751,243 compared with $43,451,391 in the corresponding period of 1943, an increase of 9.9 per cent.

Sou. Pacific Net for 1943 $17.80 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Pacific Railroad, in a preliminary report for 1943, disclosed net income of $67,144,187, equal to $17.80 a share on the capital stock. This compared with 1942 net of $85,441,394, equal to $22.64 a share.

For December the system had a net loss of $1,220,147 compared with net income of $12,303,205 a year ago.

The New York Central Railroad reports net operating income for 1943 of $82,729,230 after all charges, compared with $49,082,183 in 1942. Net for December was $8,155,048 against a net of $6,284,688 in the same 1942 month.

North Pacific Railway reports net income for 1943 of $25,520,421, after charges and taxes, equal to $10.20 per capital share, compared with $16,303,918 or $6.57 a share in 1942.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad reports net income for 1943 of $4,360,906, compared with $5,366,448 in 1942. The net for December was $289,842, compared with $1,400,195 in December, 1942.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported net operating loss of $6,769,670 in December, compared with net operating income of $14,969,518 in that month last year. For 12 months net operating income was $51,636,332, compared with $69,558,718 in 1942.

The Atlantic Coast Line announced December net operating income of $1,840,828, compared with $2,034,404 last year and 1943 net operating income of $15,704,857, against $21,195,587 in 1942.

The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines had a loss of $187,433 in December after taxes and fixed charges, but before adjustment bond interest. In December, 1942, there was a net operating income of $922,746. For 12 months net operating income amounted to $5,794,849 after taxes and fixed charges, but before adjustment bond interest, compared with $6,559,424 in 1942.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway reported a decrease of $3,215,035 in 1943 net operating income because of higher expenses and taxes. Revenues totaled $112,961,748, compared with $107,079,590 in 1942. Net fell from $27,273,920 to $24,022,885. Operating expenses increased $16,700,237, including $3,044,024 for wage increases, and taxes were estimated at $9,007,438, against $905,089 in the previous year.

The Rock Island Lines reported net railway operating income after federal taxes of $36,794,983 for 1943, compared with $36,577,111 for 1942. Income of $58,987,000 before federal taxes and fixed charges established the all-time peak earnings for the company, increasing 40 per cent or $16,781,000 over 1942.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. reported 1943 operating income of $6,440,820, up 23.32 per cent from $5,222,964 in 1942. Operating revenues were $37,213,864 or 21.23 per cent above $30,697,673 the previous year.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reported net loss of $729,888 in December 1943, compared with net income of $4,191,874 in December, 1942. Net income for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1943, was $28,231,264 against $28,646,920 in the preceding year.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad reports preliminary net income for 1943 of $4,688,759 equal to $2.78 a share, compared with $5,149,485 or $3.05 for 1942. The company reported December net income of $651,914, compared with $717,445 for the month a year ago.

The Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad reports net operating income for the 12 months of 1943 of $5,918,935, compared with $5,648,668 the previous year. December net operating income of $1,372,103 compared with $649,462 the 1942 month.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway reports net operating income for the 12 months of 1943 of $5,083,496 compared with $5,702,913 for the 1942 period. December net operating income was $586,072, compared with $586,749 for the month a year ago.

Bank of Canada Cuts Rediscount Rate to 1½ P. C.

OTTAWA (AP)—The Bank of Canada has announced its rediscount rate to chartered or savings banks, which controls credit policy, would be reduced effective tomorrow to 1½ per cent from 2½ per cent.

Graham Towers, Governor of the bank, said the step was designed to assure the Dominion that the central bank's low-interest policy would be continued.

The 2½ per cent rate had been in effect since March 11, 1935. Since the rediscount rate affects the ease with which individual banks may borrow from the central bank, this change should lead to lower interest rates to individuals and businesses.

Mr. Towers emphasized that the change was not intended to indicate any lessened need for saving, but said the bank's directors were giving thought "to the economic problems which will arise after the war."

"A policy aimed at higher interest rates would only become intelligible if, after war shortages are over, consumers expenditure and capital development were to proceed at a rate which would overstrain our productive capacity," Mr. Towers said.

"I see no prospect of such a situation arising in a form which would call for a policy of raising interest rates."

Commenting that the interest rate "is probably not as important an instrument of control as was once supposed," Tower said that nevertheless "the prospect of unstable interest rates could make it exceedingly difficult for business to formulate long-term plans."

"Moreover, high borrowing costs would hamper new investment in plant, equipment and housing," he continued, "would restrict the expansion of employment, and would seriously complicate the task of Government financing."

Texas Utility Would Buy Pecos Valley P. & L. Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — West Texas Utilities Company, of Abilene, Texas, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission's permission to acquire all the property and assets of Pecos Valley Power & Light Company in Abilene.

Under the plan, each holder of outstanding bonds would receive his pro rata share of the proceeds, about 76 per cent of principal amount; each holder of outstanding debentures would receive 18 per cent and each stockholder $1 per share.

Proceedings to foreclose the mortgage of Pecos were instituted by the New York Trust Company as trustee in the District Court of Taylor County, Texas, on Jan. 21.

Tax Bill Goes to President; Levy Boost Is $2,315,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Myriad stipulations affecting business and industry—dealing with war profits, tax discriminations and tax loopholes—are embodied today in the new tax bill that Congress has tossed on President Roosevelt's desk.

However, the $2,315,000,000 second wartime revenue measure makes little change in the overall tax burden on business and industry.

With the Government planning to spend approximately $100,000,000,000 in the year ahead—provided the war continues—this means that somewhat less than half the expenditures will be met out of current income.

Where Taxes Will Bite

Here is where the additional taxes will bite:

Individual income and victory tax payers, $664,900,000.

Corporations, $502,100,000.

Higher excise tax rates, $1,051,300,000.

Postal rate increases, $96,900,000.

Principal interest in the legislation's commercial aspects centers on these four major points:

1. The 40 per cent normal and surtax rate on corporate income is not changed. The Treasury proposed that the rate be made 50 per cent.

2. The excess profits tax rate is raised from 90 per cent to 95. However, a large part of the additional 5 per cent would have been recovered by the Government anyway through the War Contract Renegotiation Law. Corporations will get a postwar refund of 10 per cent of the amount they pay under the excess profits tax.

3. The Social Security Tax is frozen at 1 per cent each for employer and employee. The rate on payrolls had been scheduled to rise to 2 per cent each on Jan. 1.

4. The War Contract Renegotiation Law is amended to allow contractors the right to appeal to the United States Court of Tax Appeals, if they are dissatisfied with the findings of renegotiators. However, this does not affect renegotiation cases already closed.

The renegotiation section embraces standards for determination of what are excessive profits. All items allowed as deduction for income and excessive profits tax purposes are to be allowed the contractor as items of cost.

Some Contracts Exempted

There is no change in the definition of subcontracts, but certain contracts and subcontracts are exempted from renegotiation, including:

Subcontracts for office supplies; contracts and subcontracts for certain raw materials which have not been processed beyond the first form in which they are suitable for industrial use;

Contracts and subcontracts for agricultural products which have not been processed beyond the first form in which they have a general established market;

Contracts for construction of buildings and other facilities, entered into as a result of competitive bidding;

And contracts and subcontracts for standard commercial articles may be exempted from renegotiation in the discretion of the renegotjation board set-up under the legislation.

Members of the board are representatives of Government departments and the Maritime Commission, concerned with renegotiation. It has the power to review the determinations of excessive profits made by these departments and agencies.

Renegotiation is required to be conducted on a yearly basis, rather than on a separate contract basis, unless the contractor requests otherwise.

If the contractor's renegotiable business does not exceed $500,000 for the year, he is exempted from renegotiation. Under the present law the exemption in this regard is $100,000.

Other new provisions:

Losses may not be deducted if they result from purchase of corporations with current, past or prospective losses, deficits or unusual excess profits credits, for the purpose of reducing income or excess profits taxes.

Disallow deductions for so-called hobbies where the taxpayer, by operating an enterprise such as a farm or racing stable, has sustained losses in excess of $50,000 for each of five successive years.

Exempt Groups Must File

Organizations exempt from income taxes, if the President signs the bill, henceforward must file with the Government statements of their annual income. Such organizations include labor unions. This new stipulation also would permit a re-examination of tax-exempt organizations competing with tax-paying concerns, such as co-operatives.

Eliminate the so-called "second" windfall provision in the pay-as-you-go tax law, which abated the 1942 tax only to the extent of a tax on normal income plus $20,000, with the taxpayer electing to select 1937, 1938, 1939 or 1940 as his "normal" year.

"The inventory relief" in the 1942 act is made retroactive to 1941. By this relief, a concern that liquidates a substantial portion of its base stock and encounters difficulty in replacing it due to the war is permitted in later years to replace the base stock and obtain a tax adjustment for the year of liquidations which would place the taxpayer in the same position as though the liquidation had not occurred.

Shareholders may liquidate a corporation and take over the property in personal ownership without having to pay a tax on the appreciation in the value of the property realized upon liquidation.

The percentage depletion allowed in mining operations, amounting to 15 per cent of gross income from properties, is extended to certain new materials, including flake graphite vermiculite, potash, beryl, felspar, mica, lepidolite, spodumene, talc and barite.

Special excess profits relief is granted in the case of coal, iron, timber and natural gas operations, particularly with reference to new coal and iron mines.

Duty free importation of standard newsprint is permitted for the duration of the war emergency.

Omits Earned Income Credit

The increased load on individual income taxpayers is due to the abolition of the earned income credit and disallowance of deductions for federal excise taxes paid. The victory tax becomes a straight 3 per cent levy on income over $624 a year, regardless of family status. The changes apply to 1944 income and not to that for 1943.

Higher postal rates are effective 30 days after enactment. In-town mail, formerly sent for a 2-cent stamp, will cost 3 cents, and the airmail rate will rise from 6 cents per ounce to 8.

The $1,051,300,000 excise increase embraces a tax of $9 instead of $6 per 100-proof gallon on liquor, 20 per cent retail sales taxes on furs, cosmetics, luggage, and (with a few exceptions) jewelry, as well as sharp boosts in such levies as those on telephone calls, railroad tickets, night club checks, and bowling alleys. The admissions tax to picture shows and other places of amusement becomes a penny for each nickel of charge.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 25

Business and Professional Income and Deductions

Individuals engaged in a business or profession report the net profit (or loss) in their individual income tax return Form 1040. The net profit (or loss) is entered in item 8 of the return Form 1040 and the entry must be supported by the information called for in Schedule C(2) or by another schedule particularly adapted to the business or profession.

In reporting income from business or profession, all income so derived must be shown in the schedule. In arriving at net income or loss, the taxpayer may use the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the books, so long as the method is reasonably consistent and clearly reflects the income.

In the case of farming operations, if the taxpayer is using the cash basis, Form 1040F, "Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses," is required to be filled in and filed along with Form 1040. Use of Form 1040F is optional in the case of farmers who use the accrual method.

It should be noted that incidental transactions entered into for gain, such as the buying and selling of securities where one is not in the investment business, do not constitute a "trade or profession." Gain or loss from such operations are reported in item 6 and item 9 of return Form 1040.

Expenses deductible in arriving at net profit (or loss) from business or profession (item 8 of return Form 1040) are the normal current costs of running a business or producing income. Such expenses must be distinguished from those incurred for the convenience, comfort, or economy of the individual pursuing the business, or in the nature of loans, gifts, capital investments, and the like. The distinction lies in the purpose and nature of the payment, rather than in any account in which it is charged.

Business expenses may include salaries and wages paid (if not in contravention of the Wage and Salary Stabilization Act of Oct. 2, 1942), interest on business indebtedness, taxes on business and business property, loss arising from business operation, bad debts arising from sales or services, depreciation, obsolesence or depletion, and rents, repairs, and other expenses. Other items includible are management expenses, commissions, labor, supplies, advertising or other selling expenses, and insurance premiums.

In the case of a professional man, maintenance and repair expense of an automobile used for professional purposes (or that portion of the expenses applicable to professional use) is allowable, as well as membership in technical societies, subscriptions to technical journals and current magazines used in the reception room, cost of supplies, and fees paid to other professional men for professional assistance.

If a professional man uses his residence as office and home, he may deduct the expense applicable to that part used for professional purposes. Expenses not deductible include the cost of books, and the cost of instruments and equipment having a useful life longer than a year (as these are regarded as capital

Vital Two Points Face B's Against Canadiens Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A very vital two points will stare the Boston Bruins in the face when they face off tonight against Montreal Canadiens at the Garden. A victory over the league leaders would put Bruins in a tie with Chicgao Black Hawks for fourth place and improve their play-off chances. A loss, however, will just make it that much harder for the Rossmen to catch up.

Beating Canadiens, though, has proved difficult this season. Altogether, Bruins have managed to win only one and tie two of seven games with the Habitants, who have outscored the Bostonians 34 goals to 17. And there are no new developments in other the Montreal or Boston camp which would reverse Canadiens' being made the favorite this evening.

Four Olympics

The Bruins are still going along with four of the Olympics in camp, neither Bill Cowley nor Busher Jackson being due back in the line-up before next Sunday night when Detroit Red Wings come here. Tommy Brennan will be an addition, but he is taking the place of the injured Clarence Schmidt on right wing with Bep Guidolin and Norm Calladine.

When Schmidt was forced out of action, Manager Art Ross was faced with the alternative of bringing up either Defenseman Guy Labrie or Forward Brennan. Ross decided in favor of the latter because he felt that he did not have enough strength up front to permit the juggling of lines.

Too Much to Expect

"If our forwards could do it," he declared, "naturally I would bring up Labrie and play four defensemen. But it is too much to expect of the forwards to try and hold a team like Canadiens, especially if they are shorthanded. Buzz Boll, with his injured knee, shouldn't be asked to do double duty, nor should it be asked of the kids, Al Palazzari, Russ Kopak, and Alan Rittinger. No, those kids will remain as a unit, and Boll will team with Herb Cain and Art Jackson. The defense of Dit Clapper, Pat Egan, and Johnny Crawford will rotate, and Bert Gardiner will be in goal."

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	24	3	6	54	151	71
Detroit	17	13	5	39	146	121
Toronto	17	17	3	37	157	136
Chicago	16	17	2	34	128	141
Boston	14	17	4	32	157	173
New York	6	27	2	14	118	215

Canadiens arrived in town this morning without one of their leading scorers, Gerry Heffernan, and without one of their better defensemen, Glen Harmon, both of whom had to work in Montreal. The team brought a full complement of 13 men, however, and like the Bruins will play three full lines and three defensemen.

Starting Line

According to Coach Dick Irvin, Toe Blake, Elmer Lach, and Maurice Richard will form the starting line, with Butch Bouchard and Mike McMahon on defense and Bill Durnan in goal. Ray Getliffe, Phil Watson, and Murph Chamberlain, and Fern Majeau, Buddy O'Connor, and Bob Filion will bethe alternate lines, with Leo Lamoureaux the third defenseman.

Canadiens will be protecting their latest streak of seven games without defeat, while the Bruins will be trying for a second victory in a row after ending their seven-game losing string against Rangers here last Saturday. The face-off will be at 8:20 p. m.

* * *

Briefs: Canadiens leave tomorrow afternoon for Toronto . . . Including tonight's game, they are playing five out of their next six games on the road . . . They are in Toronto Saturday, at Chicago Sunday, at Detroit the following Thursday, at home to Rangers the 19th, and at New York the 20th . . . Busher Jackson returned to Boston Sunday, skated in street clothes as the Bruins practiced at the Garden yesterday . . . Bill Cowley had on a uniform for the first time since he was hurt in Toronto Jan. 8 . . . Toe Blake, who had a shoulder injury similar to Cowley's, returned to action Saturday . . . He tried once before to come back before he was ready, and had to miss seven more games as a result.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Irvin Consigns Bruins to Fifth

Coach Dick Irvin checked his Canadiens into the Hotel Manger bright and early this morning, stretched a bit to get the kinks out after the all-night train ride from Montreal, and began, understandably enough, to talk about hockey.

"The way I figure it," he said munching on a toothpick before breakfast, "Chicago is going to beat out Toronto for third place."

With Montreal practically conceded first place and Detroit a heavy favorite for second, where did that leave the Bruins?

"In fifth place, I guess," Dick smiled, "although I don't know just what they will do when Bill Cowley and Busher Jackson get back. Those two might pull them through if Chicago or Toronto slips badly enough."

By a Staff Photographer
Dick Irvin

Interest in Cowley

Both Irvin and several of his players standing near by expressed interest in Cowley's welfare and keen regret that the great center has had to miss nine games so far and probably 11 before he returns to action next Sunday. "He would have been a cinch for at least 70 points now," said Elmer Lach, who just this week passed Cowley in assists. And Buddy O'Connor, who duplicated Elmer's feat, nodded in agreement.

The rest of the Habitants got their keys, found their roommates, and either went upstairs or down to breakfast. Irvin, proud of his team's record, was content to stay and talk a while longer.

"That's a pretty good goals-against mark that Bill Durnan has established," he went on. "Only 70 in 33 games, 50 less than have been scored on Detroit in two more games. Bill should be a cinch for the rookie trophy, don't you think?"

"Sure," we answered, "he'll get our vote."

"But how about New York? He may not get many votes there. Lester Patrick thinks his goalie, Ken McAuley, is as good if not better than Durnan."

Look at the Record

"Just look at the record, Dick. McAuley's had 215 goals scored on him, highest ever on one goalie in the history of the National Hockey League."

Irvin looked a bit relieved. His brow furrowed, however, when asked if he thought his team could beat the Bruins' record made in 1929-30 of 38 victories, one tie and only five defeats in 44 games.

"I don't know about that," he declared. "Including this game with the Bruins we have to play 10 of our last 17 games on the road. And six of those games—two each—are away from home at Boston, Toronto, and Chicago, the three teams that will be fighting hardest for that fourth and last play-off berth. Every team is laying for us anyway, and the closer we get to that record, the harder it will be."

Irvin is rather upset because he claims that people do not realize that "Canadiens have had almost as large a turnover as the other clubs. Why, we are playing with seven new men this season, and that is more than half our club."

True Technically

His assertion may be true technically, but it is not true actually, however. Bill Durnan and Bob Filion are strictly newcomers. Mike McMahon saw service in five play-off games last spring, which would make him a newcomer to regular-season play. Murph Chamberlain and Phil Watson are new to the club this season, but Murph was a regular with them two years ago and played with Boston only on loan for Terry Reardon last year, while Watson came to Montreal in a wartime deal with Rangers. Maurice Richard is making a fresh start this season after breaking his leg after 16 games last winter, while Heffernan did not play in the regular season last year. He did play two play-off games, and the year before he appeared in 41 N. H. L. games.

Those were the seven Irvin meant, but on the basis of the above paragraph, we personally can't feel too sorry for him. After all, Canadiens are the best club in the league today and are heavy favorites for the Stanley Cup. He may not admit it openly, but just watch him howl if the team misses the boat.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Mitchell Field 78, New York FBI 47.
Ellis Island Coast Guard 43, Pier 18 Coast Guard 19.
Villanova 55, Loyola (Baltimore) 48.
Floyd Bennett Field 46, New York Dist. Coast Guard 45.
Philadelphia Coast Guard 53, Curtis Bay Coast Guard 47.
Valparaiso (Ind.) 39, Central Normal 37.
Indiana State 48, George Field (Ill.) 39.

Midwest

Great Lakes 63, Wisconsin 40.
Missouri 45, Kansas State 30.
Topeka Air Base 49, Ft. Riley All Stars 40.
Olathe Clippers 59, Winter Hospital 43.
Ft. Riley CRTC Centaurs 43, Kansas University 38.
Camp Grant (Ill.) 56, Dow Chemical 39.

South

Naval Training Station, Norfolk, 91, Camp Davis (N. C.) 42.
North Carolina State 42, Catawba 22.
Kentucky 51, Illinois 40.
University of Louisville 37, Western State 31.
Virginia Tech. 39, V. M. I. 17.
Milligan (Va.) 42, Emory and Henry 40.

West

Camp Keans 59, Fort Douglas 50.
Ekkers (Utah) 51, Salt Lake Army Air Base Wings 43.
Whitman (Wash.) 63, College of Idaho 33.

Southwest

Phillips 49, Pittsburgh Teachers 38.

Heine Brock

Gabriel Moulin

Returns With Ice Follies

One of the old favorites coming back to Boston one week from tonight with Ice Follies of 1944 is Heine Brock, pictured above, whose antics on skates are familiar to audiences from coast to coast. Ice Follies are here through Feb. 27, but tickets even now are scarce.

Minor League Baseball Has Added 500 Players

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Minor league baseball has added 500 players to its contract lists since the close of last season by a careful combing of the bushes and appears to have quieted anxiety of an immediate manpower shortage.

This was the consensus of baseball men who conclude a four-day midwinter session with a National League meeting today.

After hearing stories about a proposed transfer of the Brooklyn Dodgers and discussing candidates for the Boston managerial job in private confabs, the senior circuit owners got together to discuss post-war recommendations and exchange ideas on the current season.

Optimistic Air

In hotel lobby forums baseball displayed an optimistic air both as regards the big show and the minors.

Although 3,100 men are now on the minors' national defense list, the 10 leagues expected to operate in 1944 will require only 1,260 when they have pared down to their player limits. Actual reserve list totals are unavailable due to draft depletions since the last compilation, but National Association reports indicate that the figures are about average for this time of the year.

Scouts and tips from former players and fans always produce a crop of inexperienced performers from the sandlots and school yards of which only a few can normally stand up under the pressure of professional ball.

With the pressure off a little bit and the players getting more chance for a thorough trial, baseball folks expect to find many real prospects among the crop of 500 new men.

More Players

Minor league men, here for a flurry of meetings, reflected big league confidence. One owner, Thomas McCaffrey of the Albany Senators of the Eastern League, said, "Why, we have more players now than we did last year."

Players with previous experience who have been discharged from the armed forces will be combined with those who have not been called up, the 4-Fs, the under-age and those over 38 to keep the game going for the "little fellows."

The 10 minor leagues expecting to operate this year are the International, American Association, Pacific Coast, Southern Association, Eastern, Interstate, Piedmont, Pony, Appalachian and Ohio State (now in process of organization).

Sports Around the Hub

Rumor Has Martin Coming

The latest tip on the Braves' managerial situation involves Pepper Martin, a charter member of the old Cardinal Gashouse Gang. Pepper always was one of our favorite ball players, a running, hustling, colorful, free swinging character from the wild country out Oklahoma way. A successful minor league manager in the Pacific Coast and International leagues for the past five years, he apparently is ready for a pilot's seat in the majors. Perhaps it will be with the Braves.

* * *

A repeat of the thrilling Millrose Games 600-yard run was assured Boston A. A. meet fans today when the entry of the veteran Jimmy Herbert reached the Hub. Herbert chased young Johnny Fulton over the finish line at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night as a new 600-yard star was born. Fulton is the Stanford boy competing on eastern boards in the colors of the San Francisco Olympic Club. The B. A. A. show is booked here next Saturday evening, and Fulton already has entered.

* * *

One of the featured performers in Ice Follies of 1944, which come to the Boston Garden next Tuesday night, is pretty and capable Helen Brad of Colorado Springs, Colo. New England ice show fans have seen her before, although probably none of them realize it. Helen is making her third appearance here, but the other two times she was part of the skating chorus.

Fran Claudet and Osborne Colson are credited with discovering the new star and getting her a contract with the Shipstad and Johnson show. Ice Follies stay in the Hub through Feb. 27, but you had better get your tickets now.

* * *

The first sign of approaching spring comes in the form of the Pittsburgh Pirates' club roster. Nowhere within its deep blue covers is there a suggestion of lean weeks ahead. Frankie Frisch has 13 pitchers, three catchers, eight infielders and six outfielders. Of course, how many of these he will still have by mid-April is another story. Incidentally, included are Rip Sewell, Nick Strincevich, Al Lopez, Babe Dahlgren, Johnny Barrett and Vince Di Maggio, all of whom played in the Hub in the past.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Braves have almost enough 4-Fs to start a ball game . . . The list includes: Wietelmann, Cardoni, Linquist, Kluttz, Masi, Workman and Farrell . . . Camp Edwards basketball boys and girls are busy this week . . . The Edwards varsity is host to the Newport Army five this evening, goes with the WAC five to Camp Myles Standish on Friday and a week from tonight meets the Navy Fliers at Quonset, R. I. . . . A swimming-wrestling-boxing show is scheduled for the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 7:30 Thursday evening between the Army Specialized Training men and the V-12 Navy men.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Opinion sampling: This corner recently mentioned the possibility of staging a postwar national collegiate baseball tournament, which would be in line with organized baseball's plans to build up the game in high and prep schools . . . We now present a few comments on the subject.

* * *

From a southwestern college tub thumper: "Down here the boys fancy their baseball highly, but we have always assumed that the reason the college game is an orphan in so far as the N. C. A. A. is concerned, was because the season ends before it commences . . . In the postwar period, we would be strongly in favor of a June intercollegiate."

From another: "It would be a fine thing. The only difficulty would be financing it. There are a few colleges that in peacetimes turn out fine clubs."

From a Denver newspaperman: "Both our sports editors liked the idea and Denver University would be tickled to see such a tournament organized.' The stumbling block here is that we have no facilities. There is no baseball diamond in D. U. Stadium."

* * *

Apart from uncertain spring weather, uncertain gate receipts, and short seasons that end before interest reaches a peak, the principal objection to big-time college baseball is that the football coaches don't want it. . . . Pointing out that Notre Dame, which used to produce plenty of big leaguers, dropped from the baseball picture when Knute Rockne's grid teams hit the headlines, one minor league leader added: "College hurts a ball player. He doesn't get the competition he would in the minors." . . . And a former college publicitor, who notes that college ball has suffered through lack of statistical information, suggests: "Maybe baseball is not our national pastime. Football is more truly a team sport than baseball, and possibly these elements appeal more strongly to American temperament than do the elements of individual speed and skill characteristic of baseball."

McSpaden Is Phoenix Open Golf Winner

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 8 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the Philadelphian who weighted his driving clubs and immediately became the top money winner in pro golf ranks, was Texas bound today after his sixth victory in the last nine major tournaments.

The latest triumph, worth a $1,000 war bond, came in the Phoenix Open where McSpaden won his first 18-hole playoff. Byron Nelson of Toledo, former National Open and Professional Golf Association champion, was runnerup. He received a $750 bond.

McSpaden carded a one-under par 70 yesterday to edge Nelson by two strokes. They finished the 72-hole open Sunday with 173s, eleven under par.

Nelson and McSpaden toured the outgoing nine yesterday in 35, one under par. The Philadelphian played the first six holes of the incoming nine in par, while Nelson was taking bogies on the 11th and 15th. McSpaden went one over par on the 16th to lose a stroke of his lead, but he regained it with a 35-foot putt on the 17th for a birdie. They parred the 18th.

The pro golfers were headed today for San Antonio, where the Texas Open begins Thursday.

McSpaden credits his winning streak to the change in his driving clubs. "Six months ago I weighted and shortened them, he explained. "I'm not getting any more distance off the tee, but I can sure drive that ball where I want."

Uncle Sam will probably end McSpaden's victory string after the San Antonio event. He has been ordered to report for induction immediately following it.

Cleveland Trio Has Top Places In A. L. Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—Cleveland players held the three top places last week in the American Hockey League scoring.

Thomas Burlington added two goals and an assist to his already imposing total for a 55, which kept him in front of the pack.

A teammate, Lou Trudel, scoring the same as Burlington during the same period, was runnerup with 53 points.

Les Cunningham nailed third place with a 52, having garnered four extra points and displacing Gaston Gauthier of Hershey, who was able only to grab two for a 50. Cunningham got four additional points during the same period.

Gordon Sherritt of Indianapolis stayed at the head of the penalty division with 65 minutes in the box. He also had four majors.

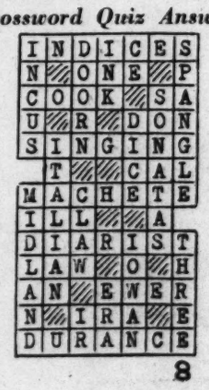
The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	24	31	55
Trudel, Cleveland	21	32	53
Cunningham, Cleveland	19	33	52
Gauthier, Hershey	27	23	50
Thomson, Indianapolis	15	33	48
Kilrea, Hershey	15	30	45
Hunt, Buffalo	18	25	43
Bartholome, Cleveland	16	27	43
Hergert, Hershey	16	23	39

Barna Waiting

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 8 (AP)—Herbert (Babe) Barna, Louisville Colonel outfielder and last season a regular in both the New York Giants and Boston Red Sox outfields, said he has passed his pre-induction examination here, and awaits a call for service in the Navy.

Crossword Quiz Answers



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(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton
Well, It's Precious Stuff!

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by a Clavilux or Color Organ?

The clavilux or color organ was invented by Thomas Wilfred. Scores of searchlights set at various angles and equipped with plano-convex, double concave, and simple window-glass lenses form a battery back of a translucent screen made of silk treated with gelatin.

The console of this curious organ has switches, levers, rheostats, pedals, and buttons, for the purpose of projecting what the inventor calls "mobile color" on the screen.

The clavilux seeks to produce with moving lights in color an emotional effect resembling that of music. It was not the original intention of the inventor to make his silent organ of light a mere accompaniment for music, but rather would have it considered as a separate art.

♪ ♪ ♪

In this new art the silence should not be disturbed even by a most beautiful music, for when used alone it combines the beauty of decorative visual design with the dynamic movement of music through the mobile character of the colored light.

The Ibsen Centenary, however, was celebrated at the Goodman Memorial Theater in Chicago by a production of "The Vikings at Helgoland" to an accompaniment of mobile light and color by Thomas Wilfred and his clavilux. The production broke box office records and drew a chorus of superlatives from the critics, although it is reported that some in the audience felt that the swirling streamers of color tended to distract their attention from the action on the stage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Attempts have been made to combine abstract color patterns with music, through the simultaneous use of the color organ and the pipe organ. As one exponent of this dual art (not Mr. Wilfred) explains: "This enables me to secure a unique effect of vari-colored dye silks, interwoven in slow motion, through careful planning and attention to co-ordination of colors, tones and pipe-organ music.

"The three fundamental organ tones are pictures in the three primary colors, namely flutes in blues, strings in yellows, and reeds in reds. Secondary colors are employed thus—greens for voxes, purples for diapasons, etc.

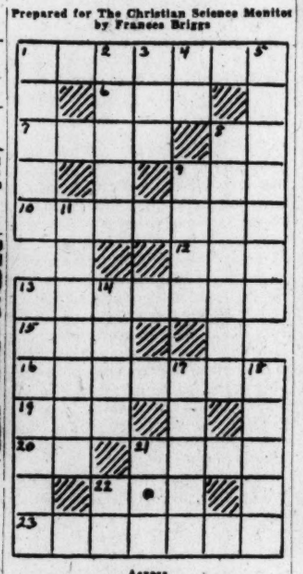
"The shade of each color changes in accordance with the intensity and volume of the music. Consideration also is given to the mood and setting of each composition by means of colors in the background."—W. P. Keasbey.

CORRELATION BY ONE MUSICIAN OF THE PRIMARY COLORS AND THE THREE FUNDAMENTAL ORGAN TONES.

NOTE: The primary colors chosen by the musician are those of paint or pigment. The primary colors of light are red, yellow, and blue.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a plural of "index"?
6—A chaise is usually drawn by how many horses?
7—Those skilled in the culinary art do what well?
8—Island of Trinidad is off coast of what continent (abbr.)?
9—What Russian river flows into Sea of Azov?
10—A cantatrice would probably be engaged in doing what?
12—City of Vallejo is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
13—What is a large heavy knife used in South America and West Indies for cutting cane, clearing paths, etc.?
15—Mississippi River separates Iowa and Missouri from what State (abbr.)?
16—Samuel Pepys was celebrated as what?
18—Legal learning.
20—Article.
21—What is a kind of widemouthed pitcher?
23—Man's name.
25—Marseilles receives its water supply from what river?

Down

1—What is a small anvil-shaped bone in the middle ear?
2—What place in Holland was home of ex-German emperor in exile?
3—Lampblack might be used to make what?
4—Symbol for cerium is what?
5—What is a small plate or boss of shining metal?
6—Beethoven dedicated what musical work to Rodolphe Kreutzer (pl.)?
9—What small objects are used in backgammon?
11—What is nationality of an inhabitant of Cassino?
13—What is a city of central Michigan?
14—Nail on toe of a bird or cat is what?
17—What do you call a native of Council Bluffs?
19—How many acts in Elmer Rice's "Street Scene"?
21—Epoch.
22—Irish (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

'In Lighter Vein

One Condition

Eugene Field was just as well known for his chronic state of being broke as he was for his poetry and his "Sharps and Flats" column.

At a party a celebrity hunter, hearing of Field's financial difficulties, cornered the poet and said:

"Please don't be offended. I understand you are short of money. It would make me very happy if you would accept a loan of $10."

"How dare you—a complete stranger!" cried Field indignantly. "Why, I don't even know your name."

"Forgive me," muttered the man, embarrassed by Field's outburst. "I was only trying to help. Please forget the whole thing."

The poet looked thoughtful for a few minutes and then said:

"I'll forget it on one condition."

"What's that?"

"Make it $15." — Milwaukee Journal.

Of Course

First Small Fry (examining flower pot): "Why is there a hole in the bottom?"

Second S. F.: "That's in case the plant is put in upside down."

Uncomplimentary

Master of Ceremonies: "If I tried to explain to you the intricacies of the new income tax blanks I should only display my abysmal ignorance. I prefer to leave this to our guest speaker."

Daily Anecdote

Without Subterfuge

In all of his intercourse with his fellow-men, Abraham Lincoln aimed at clearness and simplicity of expression rather than the use of fancy words and high-flown expressions so common to his time.

Once Secretary of State Seward took exception to the plain and forthright words in which Mr. Lincoln had couched a message to the British Prime Minister, and suggested that more diplomatic terms be used to befit the lofty station of the President of the United States.

"Mr. Secretary," replied the President, "do you believe Palmerston will understand our position from my letter, just as it is?"

"Of course, Mr. President."

"Do you suppose the London Times will?"

"Certainly."

"Do you suppose the average Englishman will?"

"Yes, indeed, Mr. President."

"Very well, Mr. Secretary, then let us send it along just as it is."

Today's Quotation

The world belongs to the energetic. — EMERSON

Facts and Figures

SHOES MAY BE REPAIRED ONLY ONCE A YEAR IN GERMANY.
IT'S A FACT
DEATH VALLEY TEMPERATURES HAVE BEEN RECORDED AS HIGH AS 134 DEGREES, SIBERIAN TEMPERATURES AS LOW AS 90 DEGREES.
IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN IT TOOK 4000 TONS OF SUPPLIES DAILY TO KEEP ALLIED FORCES IN ACTION AT THE FRONT
K. PARRIS

Brevities

After a 100,000-mile tour covering every front, the Army's special service director learns that GI Joe likes ice cream, movies and cold drinks. Yet some say that research is a waste of time.—Detroit News.

We often wonder what puzzled nations do who don't have any Bernard Baruchs.—Kansas City Star.

It's possible that German people are beginning to realize that they have over-Reiched themselves.

Remember way back when the "underground" was just the term for London's subway system?

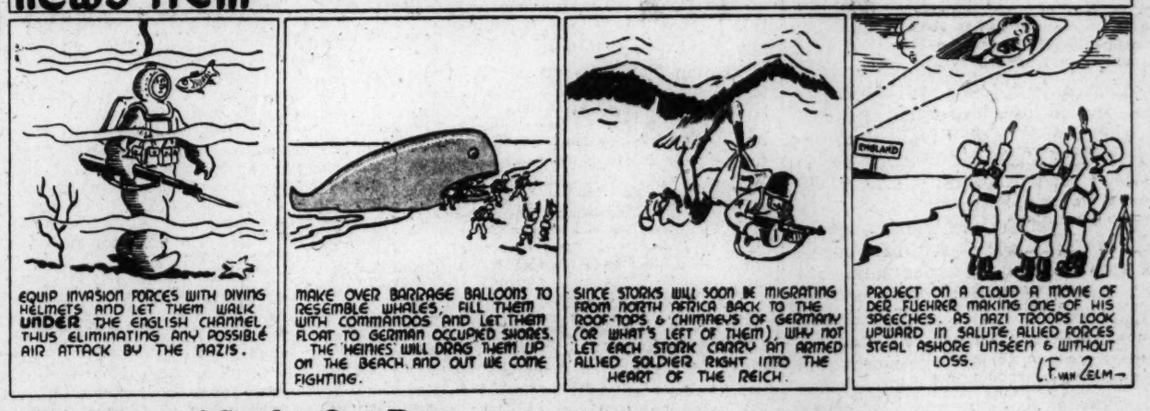
"Know Your Neighbor"

Los Angeles, Calif.

This city's Department of Recreation plans to expand its "Know Your Neighbor" plan which already has helped large numbers of newcomers to the city. All municipal playgrounds and recreation centers are broadening their "Know Your Neighbor" activity programs. These include, besides the activities for boys and girls, such as sports, hobbies, tournaments and club groups, many day and evening activities for teen-agers and adults. Recreation centers are sponsoring family nights, social dancing, arts, crafts, music, dramatics, war-service groups and other leisure events. New families recently arrived in town will be given a chance to meet their neighbors, acquire acquaintances and friends, and thus become adjusted more quickly to their surroundings. It is also helping families long established in Los Angeles but who have had to readjust their social life and look for new friends close to their homes because of gas rationing and other transportation difficulties.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr
"You wrote you missed me—didn't you?"

NEWS ITEM— WITH INVASION NEAR WE HUMBLY OFFER THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS TO THE HIGH COMMAND.


EQUIP INVASION FORCES WITH DIVING HELMETS AND LET THEM WALK UNDER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, THUS ELIMINATING ANY POSSIBLE AIR ATTACK BY THE NAZIS.
MAKE OVER BARRAGE BALLOONS TO RESEMBLE WHALES. FILL THEM WITH COMMANDOS AND LET THEM FLOAT TO GERMAN OCCUPIED SHORES. THE HEINIES WILL DRAG THEM UP ON THE BEACH AND OUT WE COME FIGHTING.
SINCE STORKS WILL SOON BE MIGRATING FROM NORTH AFRICA BACK TO THE ROOF-TOPS & CHIMNEYS OF GERMANY (OR WHAT'S LEFT OF THEM) WHY NOT LET EACH STORK CARRY AN ARMED ALLIED SOLDIER RIGHT INTO THE HEART OF THE REICH.
PROJECT ON A CLOUD A MOVIE OF DER FUEHRER MAKING ONE OF HIS SPEECHES. AS NAZI TROOPS LOOK UPWARD IN SALUTE, ALLIED FORCES STEAL ASHORE UNSEEN & WITHOUT LOSS.
ENGLAND
L.F. VAN ZELM—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*There Must Be Some Explanation* By RODGERS

"How did that caretaker get from the gate to the back of the house so fast?" ol' Peter asked-
'And why should he be so cross at one place and so friendly at the other?" I wanted to know-
"Well— now you know what we're up against!" Snappy wagged-
"If anything but a pile of bones was at stake, I'd say, phooie to the whole affair," Peter growled-
"Huh! Bones or no bones, I won't sleep till I figure that caretaker out!" I barked-

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Fancy Meeting You Here!"* By THE HAGERS

The dingey's bow rose up, then fell
As I rowed through the ocean's swell.
I turned and saw the island's shore,
And heard the crashing breaker's roar.
Just then a figure rose and gazed
At my small boat. He seemed amazed.
As I leaped out, he cried, "What luck!
A rescue party! Hey there, duck!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Recognize France

Officials in Washington and London may say as little as they please about it, but there is no doubt that the question of full recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation is becoming more pressing day by day. Fortunately the pressure is not being applied directly by the French Committee, but arises within Allied circles. Fortunately, we say, because pressures from Algiers in the past have not always been adroitly managed, and have, even when not deserving it, been viewed with suspicion.

Today the sense that political recognition of the French Committee is overdue comes from a realization that the French people are genuinely represented at Algiers. There is a growing appreciation for the methods by which General de Gaulle has sought to bring about this representation. The Consultative Assembly was established largely through his efforts.

Its inclusion of about twenty former Deputies of the Third Republic, as well as of newer leaders who get their authority from connections with the French Underground, has helped to assure the free peoples that their friends in France are finding ways to make their voices heard at Algiers. Reports that many of the members of the Consultative Assembly journey frequently to France by air give added assurance of the ties with the homeland.

Now that Frenchmen are actively engaged in military operations against the Nazis, the French have earned at least as much recognition as that given to the Governments in Exile. The time has surely passed when questions of military expediency can be raised against recognition of the Committee and General de Gaulle. In fact, the time may be here when not to recognize them is to refuse recognition to a group with which most Frenchmen identify themselves.

At present the Committee is recognized by Washington and London as representing those French overseas possessions which acknowledge its authority. The Soviet Union recognizes the Committee, however, as representing all State interests of the French Republic. Military necessities did not complicate the Soviet Union's approach to the problem as they did the approach of the United States and Britain. But for these two countries the question of recognition has been greatly simplified in recent months.

The Tax Bill

President Roosevelt now has the 1944 general revenue bill on his desk and we can't imagine he is very happy about it. If the prospects were the least bit brighter for a better tax bill we suspect he'd veto it.

But despite his own strong plea for $10,500,000,000 in new taxes and the even stronger plea of Mr. Willkie for $16,000,000,000, to help pay the cost of war now while national income is at an unprecedented hig' of $157,000,000,000, and to help lessen the pressures of inflation, it is only realistic to observe that Congress is in little mood to follow such leadings; $2,315,000,000 seems to be its limit.

It's an election year. Many sincerely feel that $42,000,000,000 in Federal taxes is about all the impact taxpayers can stand. This argument is especially compelling to those Congressmen who see no feasible way in which to tap excess war earnings without at the same time compounding the hardships of those of fixed incomes. Moreover, the war has unfortunately brought with it a certain irresponsibility toward economy and frugal finance.

It seems futile to argue that to pour more money into a market where the real problem is one of a shortage of goods caused by war diversions will only make matters worse. It seems useless to point out that high prices brought about by this surplus money make the war cost more, and drive the price of American goods up beyond the reach not only of lower-income Americans, but also of foreign buyers who bring low-priced goods to trade. It seems unnecessary to point out that it is proved wisdom to keep the national debt, and consequent interest, as low as possible.

Nevertheless, in the interest of a progressive American future, and of a world unhampered by an inflated American domestic economy that has to be protected, or restricted, from full participation in harmonious world trade, we make those arguments and point out that wisdom.

If the President cannot find it in his heart to sign the tax bill now before him and so lets it become effective on the sole responsibility of Congress, we cannot blame him.

Marshalls Casualties

Americans have bought War Bonds in the hope that they would help to buy equipment that would save American soldiers. Casualty reports from the capture of Kwajalein give ample support to that hope. The fact that only 286 Americans were killed is credited to magnificent equipment. Chief items of equipment apparently were the ships and planes which powdered Japanese defenses before the men were sent ashore. But manifestly other factors, such as careful preparation, weather, and wise use of equipment, enter the picture.

Naval guns and bombs accounted for most of the 8,122 Japanese killed. The small American losses are particularly welcome following the heavy Tarawa losses. Comparison of the two operations suggests that something more than sheer weight of arms is involved. At Tarawa there was a terrific preliminary bombardment and also considerable planning. But there everything went wrong.

Were the American forces merely unlucky at Tarawa, lucky at Kwajalein? We trust not. As more information about the Marshalls' operation becomes available we shall probably find that the lighter casualties were chiefly due to more careful, possibly more prayerful, planning. For, grateful as we must be for good equipment, a Christian people must count right purposes and the guidance of good as more basic elements in their armor than mere mechanical might.

Sixteen-Cylinder Politics

Russia's new sixteen-cylinder diplomobile, whose invention was announced by Mr. Molotov only last week, is already on the road toward Poland. The Ukrainian Foreign Office —just one of the sixteen new agencies of Soviet foreign policy—is scheduled to negotiate a Polish boundary with a group of Poles within Poland. But the Poles will know that if one of the cylinders is operating in their midst the other fifteen cannot be far behind.

One advantage which the Russian reform gains for Soviet policy may already be seen in this plan for a meeting between Ukrainians and Poles. The conference will take place between peoples with approximate numerical equality. The picture of a colossus dictating terms to a smaller State is already somewhat obscured. Moscow's power is exerted indirectly, if not invisibly.

Even though world opinion is awake to the political actualities in the situation, there has been a subtle change which exerts a psychological effect not to be completely nullified by rational analysis. If American and British influence is to be exercised in behalf of the Polish Government in Exile, this influence will seem to bear now not directly on Moscow but on the Ukrainian Republic. It will be with Ukrainian representatives that the discussions will take place. Moscow will be in the background as the power factor, yet not available for negotiation except in cases of extreme crisis which it is the business of diplomacy to avoid.

Tokyo's Worry

The bombardment of Paramushiro is the sort of military adventure that appeals to Americans. A bold, surprise foray into enemy waters that leaves the foe so confused he fires into the air, along the beaches—everywhere except at the ships shelling him.

What does it mean, this unexpected and only twenty-minute-long attack on Kurabu Point? Was it just an isolated hit-and-run affair designed to befuddle an enemy at a time when he has reason to be looking for blows from the South and East; or was it the prelude to an all-out drive, even possibly landings on this farthest North of the Japanese bases?

The War Lords of Tokyo will ponder this one carefully, for it might be either. It is no secret that the United States has been building up Northern bases, including, no doubt, substantial improvements to the Aleutians.

So, if the American Army and Navy care to exert their forces from the North they can unquestionably do so. By the same token, they can exert those forces in other quarters, as use of the Seventh Division, lately of Attu, in the Marshall Islands invasion indicated.

It cannot be said that pincers from both the North and South are yet closing on Tokyo. Rabaul, Truk, and other southern bases remain, to say nothing of the Jap fleet. So, on paper and from our armchair, it would look as if this Northern cannonade was a little previous. But that's Tokyo's worry.

Getting Quite a String

A Country Hotel in Maine

The Bookshelf

Publishers are showing much faith in the public's response to books about the America of our childhood, or that of our parents. One more of these books is THE AMERICAN HOUSE by Virginia Chase. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $2.75.)

It is about life in a little Maine seacoast town, in the year 1909. Its novelty lies in the fact that most of the action takes place in the town's one hotel.

Twenty years before the story opens the town had had a boom. Copper had been discovered, a syndicate was formed, mine machinery set up, and a general expansion set going to match the hopes of the promoters. It was all ex tempore, and none of it more hasty than Lyman Leach's transformation of his dwelling house into a hotel. He extended it toward the street, made four stories of the new part, put in a furnace and a bathroom, without precedent in the village, and had a hotel of twenty-three rooms. In three years the boom was over, the village went back to its old dimensions, and the hotel passed from one proprietor to another, and was closed in 1907. It was an eyesore, a village liability.

Then the doctor bought it, putting all his small savings into it. Doctor is Papa, father of Lucy, who, in the first person, tells the story. Lucy was then 9, her sisters Sue and Julia, 14 and 11. Mamma was Boston-bred, and was thought by her family to have married beneath her. Mamma did not think so, was proud of her tender-hearted, unselfish husband, but undeniably disturbed by his delusion that he could excel in business as well as in his profession.

The major part of the book is about their year in the hotel—about the staff, the regular guests and the transients, the Saturday night fish dinners that did so well until the town put a ban on automobiles, about Papa's generosity which brought a mysterious Mr. Cutter to the hotel as a clerk, about Mamma's invincible determination to keep the family standards high even if she did have to submit to having her daughters grow up in the American House; and about the fire that was really a blessing because the insurance made it possible for them to go back to their own home.

The style is unaffected but misses none of the desired points. Sincerity and humor in the writing, aided by the pertinent drawings of Janet Nelson, make the book a bright and charming mirror of a more simple life.

W. K. R.

The Bean Front Again

There are reports from the country that farmers are flailing out beans. It is an art which has fallen into disuse in recent years, but this season many farms had a bean patch and farmers are digging out the old flails from the storage space above the woodshed. Or, perhaps, they are asking old-timers how to make one—for making a good flail is a delicate art. The handle must be just so long and no longer; the beater stick must be the right length; the rawhide thong which holds the two parts together must be carefully measured.

There are those who prefer maple wood and others who insist on hickory. Both agree that the pieces must be just so big and no bigger, for flailing is hard work. On a snappy, dry, October morning, the barn floor is swept clean. The bean pods are scattered in a rough circle about six inches deep. It looks like a huge, tan-colored pie with an intricate patterned crust.

Then the flailing begins. Up in the air comes the dangling flail and many a farm lad learning the art has received a not-so-gentle reminder that Father meant what he said about being careful. The handle is brought forward; one leans from the waist, and the entire length of the flail hits the beans with a solid, satisfying crackling thud. Each blow loosens beans from the dry pods. After the circle is flailed once, the mass is fluffed with a pitchfork and the process repeated. It's good to know the art is having a renaissance. The Saturday night baked beans will taste all the better this season if they are flailed on the barn floor.

H. S. P.

Is That a Mexican?

The Wide Horizon

By Sydney A. Clark

"Excuse me, sir. Is that a Mexican?"

The good lady who addressed this query to me in the luxurious lobby of the Hotel St. Anthony in San Antonio, Texas, was a sumptuous creature and sumptuously upholstered. In fact, she was plushy in body, raiment, and mentality. She pointed in some excitement to a man who strode through the lobby under a ten-gallon hat.

"I think he is a plain Texan in a big hat," I responded, "but there are lots of Mexicans in this city. Twenty thousand at least."

"Oh, I know that," she said quickly, with a slight catch in her breath. "But I haven't stepped out of the hotel since I got here. I've never seen a Mexican."

"Well, then, what is a Mexican?" I asked myself, and decided promptly that he is one of the most interesting persons on earth, a living laboratory of the most basic human aspirations, all closely related to the struggle for freedom. I had recently read Anita Brenner's "The Wind That Swept Over Mexico," with its incomparable series of chronological photographs, and I was fascinated by the century-long battle of the common man to win from the vested interests his fair place in the Mexican sun. Miss Brenner concentrates on the period since 1911 when Porfirio Diaz, friend of the powerful in-and-out of his country, was at last blown out of office by the wind—a veritable gale—that swept over Mexico. The wind has blown fitfully since that tempest of 1911 but has never lapsed into a complete calm. Too often the United States has been blindly on the side of the vested interests, wishing only for "peace" — at the price of oppression and exploitation—but Ambassador Morrow did much to straighten the balance, and the Good Neighbor Policy, functioning honestly and for the most part understandingly, has done more.

* * *

I am in Mexico for two months and I spent a whole day recently with a highly educated Mexican who is making money in business and who could be presumed to be on the side of the special interests—a member of the privileged few. I asked him, "What is a Mexican?" He talked guardedly at first, then warmed to his theme. I was astonished at the depth of his feeling and the whole nature of it. "I lead a double life," he said without laughter. "I make money because it somehow comes natural to me but it is not Mexican to make money and, believe me, I am a Mexican. I think a Mexican is interested, at heart, in just one thing, freedom. All the fighting we have done in a hundred years has been for that. We are today the freest nation in the world."

"Is that possible?" I questioned, wondering if he was merely making an oratorical point.

"It is not only possible; it is a fact," he said with earnest emphasis. "We even allow subversive newspapers to be printed daily because we are free. Anyone can say or print what he likes—even in wartime. In many things we are backward and I blush for it; but in freedom we are ahead of you, of everybody. We lead the world in freedom. It is the one thing which distinguishes us from all other nations. We spent many thousands of pesos—millions, really—protecting Trotzky, or trying to. It was not because we loved Trotzky but because we love freedom. We thought he, too, had the right to say what he liked."

"And if Hitler should fly to Mexico as a refugee?" I queried.

"That's a hard one," he said. "He is hated in Mexico. But yes, even Hitler—as a refugee. If the United Nations were to demand him from us as a criminal—well, that's a different matter. We have, of course, our extradition laws."

* * *

I recall with shame the plushy lady (and there are many like her) who takes her idea of Mexicans from Grade B movies. If she can pluck up heart and sharpen her wits to the point of actual intelligence, she will somehow learn that a Mexican is not merely a man who is poor and who walks beneath a large sombrero but a human concentration of the Will for Freedom. The wind that blew over Mexico blows over the world.

Where Problems Grow on Every Bush

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Is the American public getting as good a government as it is entitled to? It sometimes seems as though new problems grew on bushes in Washington, and that for every one picked, half-a-dozen more came to bud. As far as the Government goes, the chief generalization that can be applied to the action on some of our biggest problems is their inconclusiveness.

Take, for instance this matter of taxes. What a peculiar tax system America has! A great number of people are now discovering that the current income-tax form is very complicated. Who is responsible? Well, with all the criticism of the Treasury Department, it can hardly be blamed for the present horror. It is compounded of dozens of jigsaw compromises stuck together in the customary Congressional fiscal process of growth by accretion. Treasury officials have been holding their breaths for months, saying, "Boy, wait till the public gets that one!" Now the public has got it, and the outroar has reached the editorial pages.

There is such an outcry that the next income tax ought to be simpler. But that does not mean that the method of raising taxes is improved. Mr. Roosevelt asked for $10,500,000,000 of new taxes; Wendell Willkie urges $16,000,000,000. That seems to make it unanimous. But Congress has voted a tax bill of only about $2,300,000,000, at the same time cancelling $1,400,000,000 of Social Security taxes previously voted; so the net increase will be about one-tenth of what Mr. Roosevelt asked, if he doesn't veto the bill, and about one-sixteenth of what Mr. Willkie asked. Congress has been laboring on taxes since Oct. 4.

* * *

One of the biggest problems before the country is the strike situation. The Administration has certainly plenty to answer for in this field, though Mr. Roosevelt has now got around to advocating a National Service law. But Congress botched the problem in its own hit - or - miss Smith - Connally anti - strike measure, which actually has given legal validity to strike votes, and has played into the hands of men like John L. Lewis. Congress has had an opportunity to do something here, but hasn't taken it. This is a really complicated social matter and in such issue Congress has seemed almost impotent. It is unlikely to act now, in any case, till after the election.

Another big issue is subsidies. Sooner or later, Congress has got to make up its mind about them. It's a red-hot subject and certainly should be discussed at length. But this correspondent has been writing about the uncertainties of Congress and subsidies ever since the 78th Congress first met, and no decisive action has yet been taken or is in sight. Farmers don't know what to plant because they don't have the answer. The War Food machinery expires Feb. 17—unless something is done about it in the next 10 days. Ho-hum, another crisis.

* * *

The soldiers' vote problem is pretty complicated, but is it complicated enough to have stirred up all the present legislative furor? Here, at least, is one object on which everyone professes to agree: The soldiers should vote. It is also agreed that commanders in the field shouldn't be bothered any more than necessary in distributing and collecting the ballots. Yet with these self-evident goals in mind, the governmental machinery has creaked and groaned with the process of trying to formulate adequate machinery.

My answer to the original question is that America isn't getting as good a government as it is entitled to. One reason is that Congress won't, or hasn't, put its own house in order. On complicated fiscal matters, its profusion of autonomous committees makes for irresponsibility and confusion. Its seniority system puts a premium on age, not brains. Dozens of streamline experiments, like a question-and-answer period in Congress for Cabinet members, are never tried because they would thwart some vested committee interest. There never were tougher problems for Congress to solve, or a greater need for efficient machinery to solve them.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Wages and Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we agree with the principle that taxes are a proper method to reduce purchasing power in order to avoid inflation it must be admitted that the income to tax is the income which causes increased purchasing power. By all the records that I can find the increased purchasing power is in the hands of the wage earners of the country.

To quote a Cleveland Trust Company Business Bulletin: "The records of national income show that during this emergency the payments to employees in the form of wages and salaries have increased by 127 per cent, while the payments to capital in the form of interest and dividends have increased by 10 per cent, or by about 1/13 as much."

All higher salaries have been frozen for a long time, with those of $5,000 and over under the control of the Treasury Department. Salaries and wages under $5,000 are under the control of the War Labor Board. Even in very justifiable cases it has been very difficult to raise salaries whether over or under $5,000. Wages are quite a different matter because, in spite of a gradual increase and overtime, wages have been raised by means of a strike or the threat of a strike, in some cases through subterfuge; so that it would appear on the surface that the Little Steel formula had not been broken.

In the State of New York a $5,000 man after paying only Federal and State taxes has $4,058 left. This man probably has fixed obligations such as life insurance premiums, perhaps a real estate tax, and then excise taxes of one kind and another. A $70,000 a year man has left after Federal and State taxes only the amount of $23,100. The large income person, say $500,000, has left after Federal and State taxes $27,458. Therefore, of the last $430,000 of his income, this person can retain only $4,358—which is a 99 per cent tax.

In its proposal to increase taxes by 10 billion dollars, the Treasury made no suggestion as to how the inflationary income should be taxed and yet its excuse for raising this amount of money was to avoid inflation. As a matter of fact it strenuously opposed a sales tax which would in itself tax the inflationary income. The additional two billions raised by Congress do not tax inflationary income to any extent.

Boston — F. A. REECE

Defense of Vinegar Pie

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading John Gould's "Dispatch From the Farm" in which he tells in a very interesting manner how to make a vinegar pie. But he almost spoiled it by saying he doesn't like vinegar pies!

Now, vinegar pies had their place on the menu at intervals in my early home, too—and we liked them. I was reared in the Black Hills of South Dakota, where very few persons were able to obtain oranges and lemons at any time of the year in quantities really adequate to satisfy the desires of a family. Everyone liked pies, and a roast pork dinner just seemed to call for a slightly tart, not too heavy dessert. So the invention of the vinegar pie.

My father always bought his vinegar from an orchardist who made it from his own apples, and claimed it to be not too strong and of real apple flavor. Mother knew just how much to use, and with a generous lump of butter and good fresh eggs that made the meringue stand up in little mountains, delicately browned in the oven—well, when that pie came to the table everyone was glad that it was vinegar pie day.

M. W. M.

Long Beach, Calif.

Sugar Pie

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the article by our friend John Gould, "No Excuse for Being Without Pie." I heartily agree with this, and am sending a recipe which is more economical than his vinegar pie, will not run over the stove and floor as his is doing, and is good all times of the year. My grandmother called it "sugar pie." One may have to make it a few times to get it just right; it is well worth the try.

1 cup white sugar
1 heaping tablespoon flour
2 cups milk

Mix sugar and flour together. Add milk slowly. Pour in tin lined with good crust (unbaked), dot with butter or oleo, and sprinkle with nutmeg over the top. Bake about forty minutes at 350. It should be used warm.

(MRS.) CATHERINE BECKMAN

Long Beach, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$12.00 — Three months....$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.